ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,167—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th Sept.
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewes	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4326	800	W. J. Nantes	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China Passengers for Australia, transhipping at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 29th September. | CATHAY, 13th October.
SURAT, 4th October, | ROHILLA, 1st November.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 3[illegible]	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS,
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

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C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
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BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th October, 1894.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 20, 1894.

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STEAMER TO KARACHI.



DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Capte'n KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

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During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jychur, Ratnagiri, and Vizladroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

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Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th Septr., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,613 tons, on the 13th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th September, 1894. Agents.

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Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

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Per doz	Rs. 28 8	Rs. 32 0
Per gallon	" 13 8	" 15 0

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Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
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A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.
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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME OF EVENING CONCERT

To be held at the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the INSTITUTION,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH SEPT., AT 9 P.M.

PART I.

1. Part Song......Those Evening Bells..............J. Shaw. By PUPILS of the School.
2. Piano Duet........Fairy Dance and Nocturne...Mendelssohn. Mrs. CANDY and Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Serenade..........I arise from dreams of thee.....Salaman. Lieut-Colonel G. MARTIN.
4. Violin Solo..... { Romance.............................David. / Spanish Dance ....Moscouski. } Mrs. COLLIE.
5. Song ....She wandered down the mountain side ....Frederic Clay. Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH.

PART II.

1. Recitation..Mark Twain. Professor MULLER.
2. Song.....................The Long Avenue..................Molloy. Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Violin Solo...........Cinquantaine ....Mari. Mrs. COLLIE.
4. Song ....Song of the Toreador (from Carmen). Mr. MARSHALL REID.
5. Part Song..........I know a bank ....C. E. Horn. By PUPILS of the School.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS (One Rupee each) to be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS, Girls' School; also from the Revd. C. GILDER, Acting Secretary of the Institution, and at the Door on the evening of the Concert. Programmes with the words, One Anna each.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Concert to Commence Punctually at 9 P.M.
PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th September, 1894.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members advertised to take place on Tuesday, the 18th Sept., will take place at the same place and hour on Thursday, the 20th September, 1894.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W.I.T.C.

September 8th, 1894.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1894, at 2-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1894.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by Rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September, 1894.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST (interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half Share for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1894, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1894, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th September idem on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
દામોદર ઠાકરસી મુળજીની કુંપની,
i.e., DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 15th September, 1894, both days inclusive.

MESSRS. A. CONSTABLE & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Dedicated by Special permission to Her Majesty the QUEEN.

ADDISCOMBE :
ITS HEROES AND MEN OF NOTE,
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WHEREAS the Joint Petition of LACHMINARAYEN MAKHANLAL, GOVINDRAM NAMRAJ and HURDOTRAI BILASRAI, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of Ramnath Ramchander and Hardotrai Bilasrai, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Balabux Guneshdas, Bujranglal Ramjidas, Mangalchand Guneshdas, and Nagarmal Balabux have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this eighth day of September, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court,
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 10th day of September, 1894.

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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
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PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co.,

London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court and cover a site of more than 22 Acres.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES

Will be represented by an Indian Street and Bazaar, in which the various Trades will be practised by Indian Artisans.

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES.

A large Palace and Hall in Iron and Glass, covering an immense area, will be erected in conjunction with Loggias and Terraces, Lakes, Fountains, &c. These Buildings will be Exclusively Reserved for the display, exhibition and sale of Indian Products and Art Manufactures.

A GRAND INDIAN SPECTACLE,

In which over Two Thousand Performers will take part, will be produced under the direction of MR. IMRE KIRALFY (the Author of "Venice," in London, "Nero" and "America") in a Magnificent Building, which is being erected for the purpose, and which will have a seating capacity for many thousands.

AN INDIAN FINE ART SECTION AND LOAN COLLECTION OF PICTURES AND WORKS OF ART
Is being organised.

VALUABLE MONEY PRIZES

Will be awarded for the best examples of Art workmanship, which will be selected by an Honorary Committee.

Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of the Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, Limited.
IMRE KIRALFY, Managing Director, J. ELLIS, Secretary
138, New Bridge St., London, E. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1894.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,285
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,090
Commercial & Ld. Mgn.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	10 p. c.	160 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	60	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	112
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. c.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	200	Rs. 23	305
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,300	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	390
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	132½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	dvd Rs. 21	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	3?	65
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	117
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	175xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	11,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,005
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	61
Telephone Co.	19,200	25	all / 100 / 25	5	23

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,117½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	245
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7	160
Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	800	200	all	14	207½ / 195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,200
English Press and Manfg	400	250	--		112½
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	50[illegible]		Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	[illegible]	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	500	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	367½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs 25 dv	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 / --	200 / 195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs.	1,090

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	675
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	2	375xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 35	1,470
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	--	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	485
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	47 / 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	355xd
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,270
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	5 0
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	--	250		132½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,00.	000	dvd Rs. 40	915
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	700
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 10	168xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	937½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,757½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	2,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,335
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	--	1,500
Sooderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	532½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	--	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Rate.
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B. & C. R.	--	£18	--	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-14
Gold Leaf	" 27-7
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 27-5
Do. do. new	" 27-0
Australia bar Gold	" 27-6
Bombay bar Gold	" 27-5
Sovereigns	" 18
Do. Drazons	" 17-15
Silver 17:	" 93-8
Do. 17½	" 93-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Final Cricket Match, High Schools Athletic Association.
Evening Concert, Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.
Literary Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Seamen's Rest, the Cantata "Eva," 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Bombay yesterday; the steamers La Seyne and Ponani left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Marquis Bacquehem and Bisagno left the dock on Sunday.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

GRANT ROAD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.—An interesting lecture, illustrated by lantern views, will be delivered by Mr. L. W. Michael in the lecture hall, to-night, at 8-30. All are welcome including ladies.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Maharaja Sir Pertabsingh, of Jodhpore, accompanied by ten sirdars and thirty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday morning, and has been staying at Davar Hall, Cumballa Hill.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match under the rules of the above association was played on the Cooperage ground, yesterday afternoon, between the Rovers and Royal Artillery, and resulted in a win for the latter team by one goal to nil.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March of the Peers ...Iolanthe......Sullivan
Overture ......La Gazza Ladra......Rossini
Russian Dance ......Pas des Patineurs......Godfrey
Selection ......Ruy Blase and Blase Roue.Lutz
Valse......Innamorata......Fare
Galop......Paltergiester......Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT CUMBALLA HILL—Ebrahim Alli, residing at Cumballa Hill Hotel Lane, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and wife from home, on the night of the 8th instant, his room, which had been left unlocked, was entered, and a deal-wood box and a carpet bag, containing gold and silver ornaments, fine piece of wearing apparel and Rs. 30 in cash, in all property, valued at Rs. 156, were stolen. The box and the carpet bag were found in the adjoining compound broken open, *minus* the contents.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Samuel Venkutsammy, a cook in the employ of Mr. Arnott, residing on the 2nd floor of the Frere Road Police Station, reported to the police at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, that during his absence at Colaba, on the 5th instant, a butler, in the employ of Mr. Arnott, named Morar Runchor, aged about eighteen years, had indecently assaulted his daughter, named Cissel, aged about eight years, in the cook-room. The police surgeon, on examining the girl, formed the opinion that the complaint was false. The accused Morar Runchore was, yesterday, charged with the offence at the instance of acting Superintendent Hack, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The case was remanded.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Shrabut Sutara and ten others, were, yesterday, placed before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Coombharwada, and the rest together with No. I, gambling therein with cards, dice and money at 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. All the accused, were convicted. No. 1 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of undergoing fourteen days' simple imprisonment; and the rest Rs. 5 each, or six days' like punishment. The money found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated and the cards and dice destroyed.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of August, 1894. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

	Line			As.	Nos.
		Rs. 100 Prizes.			
Special	Line	Down		1	F990665
Red	"	Up		2	C266607
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		As.	Nos.
Yellow	"	"		2	C451261
Red	"	"		2	C134100
Green	"	"		1½	C757601
"	"	Down		1½	C722129
Yellow	"	Up		1½	C651801
G R Ext'sn	"	"		1½	A076350
Special	"	Down		1	I909399
Yellow	"	Up		1	G991983
Green	"	Down		1	G919698
Brown	"	"		1	F989457
Lavender	"	"		1	F155460
"	"	Up		1	E855918
Blue	"	"		1	E266071
Green	"	"		½	C528996
Blue	"	"		½	C060701

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATELL, 2nd Judge.)

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

JEHANGEER DHUNJEEBHOY VS. NOORBHOY KUREEMBHOY.

MR. ARDESHIR NUSSERWANJI, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Framji K. Patuck.

Plaintiff, who is a merchant and commission agent, carrying on business in the name of Jehangeer Dhunjeebhoy and Company, Bombay, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 149 for damages sustained in consequence of defendant's failure to take delivery of fifteen cases of matches indented for by defendant through the plaintiff.

Mr. Patuck, on behalf of the defendant, denied breach of contract and the damages sued for. He also urged non-joinder of Abdul Kadar as plaintiff, and denied that Essoofalli was a partner of the first defendant, contending that the plaintiff had no right to sue.

Mr. Ardeshir in reply referred to proceedings in another case brought by Messrs. Walter and Crosswell, against Essoofalli, wherein he was described as trading, in the name of Kurimbhoy Allibhoy, and in that case Mr. Hormusji, the 4th Judge, had passed a decree against him.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, said that after notice from plaintiff to honour the draft drawn against the goods and to take delivery of them defendants failed to do so, and were therefore clearly liable to damages for breach of their contract. He also held that Essoofalli was a partner of the first defendant in that he always held himself out as such, and his admission that he was in the habit of signing indents for Kureembhay Allibhoy in that name, fastened the liability upon him. Although the allegation of second defendant was, he was a paid manager of the firm, the books of the firm were not produced to substantiate his case. As to the plea of non-joinder of Abdul Kadur, he was produced before the court, and he swore that the partnership was dissolved, and that he had no further interests in the firm. Regarding the defence of the denial of the plaintiff's right to sue, the learned Judge held that from the form of the indent it was clearly manifest that there was direct privity of contract between plaintiff and defendants and that the former, therefore, had a right to sue. As to the denial of breach and damages, the court held that although the second defendant in the witness-box mentioned that the shipment was over-due and he therefore did not accept the goods, he did not specifically raise that plea of late shipment, which in the opinion of his Honour, ought to have been done in order to enable the plaintiff's pleader to meet it. That although Essoofalli denied his initials made in the peon book, acknowledging receipt of the two notices, the peon swore positively that he did deliver them to him and on comparison with admitted initials, the court came to the conclusion that the initials were made by Essoofalli, and his Honour accordingly held the service of the notice proved. The court also held that the sale of the goods by the plaintiff to Cumroodeen at thirteen annas per gross was proved, and accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with court's costs and certified Rs. 15 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

Mr. Patuck then applied the court to make the decree payable by an instalment of Rs. 10 per month, as the defendant admitted in his evidence that he was not in good circumstances.

Mr. Ardeshir, on behalf of the plaintiff, objected to any instalment being granted.

The learned Judge, in refusing the application, remarked that this was not a case for instalment.

Mr. Patuck then applied that a month's time be allowed to pay the amount of the decree, which the Judge granted.

OWING to the dearth of available troopships, the Admiralty have decided to employ the old armour-clad Achilles to convey relief crews for the Nile and Fearless in the Mediterranean. She will leave Portsmouth about September 20.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. A. Abercrombie, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Eknath R. Khote, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhoshru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, G. Lund, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandravundas Purshotumdas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

DRAINAGE AND HOUSE SULLAGE WATER CONNECTIONS.

On the motion of Mr. G. W. Roughton it was resolved to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 20,819 from savings on the sanctioned grants for the Fort drainage Queen's Road and Agripada house sullage water connections.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved and obtained priority for the consideration of the letter to the President from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, General Department, dated 20th August, 1894, forwarding two draft bills on the subject of the adulteration of ghee, and asking to be informed, which of the two alternative measures the Corporation are disposed to prefer.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that a committee, consisting of the President, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra, and Dr. Blaney be appointed to report in consultation with the acting Municipal Commissioner on the provisions of the two draft bills for the prevention of the adulteration of ghee, forwarded to the President by Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey.

Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur, in seconding the motion, remarked that some time ago the Health Officer had pointed out that adulteration of ghee took place partly in Bombay but mostly up-country. He, therefore, begged to suggest to the Committee that while considering the draft bills they might take into consideration the fact that ghee was mostly adulterated up-country.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton suggested that the Committee should be requested to take into consideration the propriety of inserting clauses to stop the adulteration of milk as well as ghee.

Mr. Wacha failing to see the names of legal gentlemen in the proposed Committee, suggested that Mr. Roughton and Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare to be added to those already proposed. As for Mr. Hamilton's suggestion Mr. Wacha could not see how the Corporation would direct the Committee to go beyond what the Government had asked them to do.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas remarked that Mr. Hamilton's suggestion was a very good one, and he might do well to give a notice and move the proposition on some future occasion.

The proposition being put to vote was carried *nem-con.*

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—"That letter, dated 6th inst., from the Commissioner to the Secretary, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the temporary employment of the following establishment consequent on the recent outbreak of cholera at the J. J. Hospital, and the risk of the outbreak affecting other parts of the city:—One sub-inspector, on Rs. 50 a month; thirty men, on Rs. 9 each; Rs. 270 a month; and ten women, on Rs. 6 each, Rs. 60 a month;—total monthly cost Rs. 380. The amount to be met from surplus cash balance. That Government be asked to pay such portion of these charges as is incurred for work done within the compound of the hospital."

Mr. Roughton moved that the expenditure be sanctioned.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dinshaw Bamanji Master said that he had heard that a large quantity of dirt and filth had been allowed to accumulate in the hospital compound and its surrounding outside. He had also heard that a staff of labourers had been employed two or three days after the outbreak of the epidemic and that several cart-loads of dirt and filth had been removed from the hospital compound. This could not have accumulated in a day or two, and had the authorities paid attention to it there would not have been such a large accumulation. If the dirt and filth were allowed to accumulate for a long time without being noticed, it did not reflect credit on the vigilance of the officers, whether they were officers of the Health Department or the Hospital authorities. A full enquiry should be made as to whose neglect the accumulation of such obnoxious substance was due. It might be found after enquiry that nobody was to be blamed for it, or that there was no truth in the statement that dirt and filth had been allowed to accumulate in the Hospital compound, and that the epidemic was due to some unforeseen cause. They would be wanting in their duty to the public if they failed to make full enquiry as to the cause of the epidemic, and what steps were taken to remedy it. He, therefore moved as an amendment that the amount asked for be sanctioned, but the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to whether the filth and refuse that required such a large staff for removal were allowed to accumulate during all this time in the hospital compound or outside it; whether there was any choking of the hospital sewers or those in close vicinity; whether the health officer could assign any definite cause for this epidemic; and how many cart-loads of silt and rubbish were removed from the hospital compound and its immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. Sundernath Khote seconded the proposition and added as a rider that the Health Officer be requested to report, for their information, the actual number of victims carried away by the epidemic.

The rider being accepted by the mover of the proposition, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas said that he wished to know whether any patients were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. He was told that as a rule all patients attacked with the epidemic were at once removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and he wished to know whether the practice had been followed at the time of the recent outbreak of cholera in the J. J. Hospital, He therefore moved another rider to the effect that the acting Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation at his earliest convenience, (1) whether it was the practice to remove without delay all persons suffering from cholera anywhere within the precincts of the city to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; (2) whether such practice, if any, was followed during the recent outbreak of the cholera in the J. J. Hospital; and (3) how many deaths from cholera then took place.

Mr. Abdulla Kur said that instead of asking so many questions it would be better if he only requested the Health Officer to give them the real cause of the epidemic.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji observed that although the J. J. Hospital was in charge of military authorities, it was still a civil hospital, and he wanted to know if it was not proper to communicate at once to the Health Officer if any epidemic broke out in the J. J. Hospital, and ask him to take charge of the patients. If an epidemic broke out in a civil hospital it was, he considered, the duty of the Health Officer to take prompt measures not only to remedy the evil in the hospital but to check its spread in the town. They had heard—and the statement had not been contradicted by the authorities or by the public press—that some patients suffering from the epidemic were not only allowed to go away but that they were asked to leave the hospital, and under the circumstances it would be right for the Corporation to enquire whether such an arbitrary step was taken, and whether or not it was necessary that the Health Officer should have at once been communicated with, and that the hospital should have been placed under his orders. He had also heard that the patients were not transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for three or four days after the epidemic. They ought to know why the delay was made in transferring the patients to the Municipal Hospital, The matter ought not be allowed to pass by, because if a single case of cholera occurred in London or in any of the towns in England the local municipal authorities would appoint a regular commission to take care of the health of the city. The health of the patients was not safe-guarded or heeded by the authorities in not transferring them to the Cholera Hospital provided for it. If the filth and dirt were allowed to accumulate, they should know who was responsible for it. It not only concerned the health of the patients in the hospital, but also of outside public, and they should ask the Government to lay down certain rules for guiding them in future.

Mr. Roughton, in replying on the debate, said that it was not becoming the dignity of the members of a body like the Corporation to make allegations on the authorities of the first-class hospital in the Presidency.

Dr. Bahadurji replied that they had not made any allegations against the authorities, but the fact that a staff of men was required consequent upon the outbreak showed that reform was needed in the direction hinted.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

WATER-WORKS DEPARTMENT CONTINGENCIES.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton it was resolved that as applied for by the Commissioner and recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction should be given to an additional grant of Rs. 3,750 from surplus cash balance to meet the additional expenditure up to the end of the year on account of contingencies Water Works Department.

AIR ANALYSIS BY AN EXPERT.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 22nd ultimo, as under:—"That letter, dated 21st instant, from the Chairman of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to report on the question of the disposal of town sweepings be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost of procuring air analysis by an expert, and for printing and other charges, which may have to be incurred in carrying out the enquiry. The amount to be met from Surpus Cash Balance."

Mr. Roughton moved that the necessary sanction be accorded.

Mr. Cursondas Chubildas observed that it was not stated where the analysis would be carried on.

Mr. Wacha: On the top of the Himalayas. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cursondas remarked that, according to the dictum laid down by Government no analysis could be made in Bombay. (Laughter.) It could only be made on the heights of mountains. (Renewed laughter.)

The resolution being put to vote was carried.

A NEW ROAD AT MAZAGON.

The next business before the meeting was the consideration of a letter, dated 11th ultimo, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, stating that in connection with the construction of the new road from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road, it will be necessary to acquire seventy-five buildings and several plots of vacant land, and that assuming that sanction of the Corporation can be obtained every month to the acquisition of three properties, it will take twenty-five months to get sanction to the purchase of all the properties. Requesting the general sanction of the Corporation to the acquisition of the various properties, which are situated on the line of this new road on such terms or rates as may appear to him to be advantageous and subject to the condition that the amount sanctioned for the purpose is not exceeded.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad pointed out that under a certain section of the Act it was not in the power of the Corporation to do what was asked for. If the Corporation accorded the sanction they would be giving a complete go-by to the section. He therefore proposed that the Corporation were unable to accord the sanction as Section 209 of the Act did not allow of such a sanction being given.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. M. Shroff observed that the expenditure for the proposed new road would have to be borne by three parties; the Corporation's share would be about seven lakhs of rupees. It would be a dangerous thing, he said, to entrust an officer with the absolute expenditure of some six lakhs and upwards, without any subsequent control by the Standing Committee over such a large expenditure.

Mr. Wacha was of opinion that there was a grave financial danger in giving such carte blanche as was asked for to the Commissioner. Apart from the illegality of the question, the Corporation ought always to exercise a regular control over the Commissioner as to acquiring properties. The section referred to by the Hon. Mr. Setalwad had been properly inserted to prevent the Commissioner from abusing his power, and the Corporation ought not to accept a proposal which was contrary to law.

Mr. Cursondas Chubildas said that the Commissioner ought not to have brought forward a proposal which was illegal on the face of it. The Commissioner might have on a previous occasion succeeded in throwing dust into the eyes of the Corporation, but now that the illegality of the proposal was brought to their notice the Corporation should emphatically decline to accept the proposal.

The proposition being put to the meeting was carried.

EXTENSION OF VICTORIA ROAD.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, No. 10428, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction (1) to the altered alignment of the extension of Victoria Road, eastward; and (2) to the acquisition at a lump cost of Rs. 30,000, on certain conditions, of particular buildings and the fire-temple thereat, on the said plan, the property of Mr. Mancherji Merwanji Naralwala.

It was resolved to give necessary sanction on certain conditions, the cost of the acquisition of Mr. Narelwalla's land being debited to the Rs. 36,200 sanctioned for the Victoria Road extension and that of the purchase of land from the Port Trust to Rs. 17,960 sanctioned for the purchase of land from the Mazagon Company.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

The Corporation considered memorandum to the Secretary, No. 11587, dated 20th August, 1894, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to an arrangement by which the Municipality take over from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Agents of the Sassoon S. & W. Co., Limited, 93 square yards, or thereabout, of land at Mount and Ghorupdeo Roads, required for the improvement of the roads thereat and make over to the Company in exchange therefor 42 yards, or thereabout, the difference in area, about 51 square yards, given up by the company, being paid for by the Municipality at Rs. 3 per yard, provided that the said company pay the capitalized amount of ground rent, if any, payable either to Government or fazindar as the case might be, in respect of such ground calculated at twenty-five years' purchase.

It was resolved to take over the land for the improvement of the roads and that the difference in area about 51 square yards, given up by Messrs. Sassoon and Co. be paid for by the Municipality at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard provided that the company paid the capitalized amount of ground rent, if any payable either to the Government or the fazindar as the case might be in respect of the land calculated at twenty-five years' purchase.

CONDITION OF ROADS AT DADAR.

Dr. De Monte proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take some steps to improve the disgraceful state of the Bhandarwada, Purbhadevi, and Portuguese Church Roads at Dadar, and the Mahim Bazaar Road at Upper Mahim, during the monsoon. And also to inquire whether any proposals have been made for the provision of three storm-water drains at Bhandarwada Road, Dadar, and if there is any chance of their ever being constructed. He said that all these roads were in very bad condition and were not only dangerous to pedestrians but also to vehicular traffic. There was such a large collection of water during the rains that people had sometimes to wade through knee-deep water. There were no drains in the localities and though the acting Executive Engineer had been written to as far back as the year 1892, there had been no storm-water drains constructed.

Mr. Ardesir Unwalla seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

IT is reported that French troops have recently visited Coomassie, at the invitation of the King of Ashantee, which has caused some uneasiness on the Gold Coast.

IT is reported that the Nicaraguans are imprisoning and murdering some of the foreign residents at Bluefields, and that Mr. Hatch, the British Consul, has been arrested and conveyed to Graytown.

THE Eton College authorities during the absence of the students are carrying out at considerable cost some extensive sanitary improvements. The works will be completed before the Michaelmas school term.

AT a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Belfast Corporation, a proposal to confer the Freedom of the City on the Marquis of Dufferin and the Marquis of Londonderry, was favourably received.

BARON MUNDY, the celebrated ambulance reformer, who devoted himself to hospital work during several campaigns, is reported to have committed suicide on the banks of the Danube. The deceased was seventy-two years old, and was suffering from an incurable disease.

THE death is announced of Surgeon-Major John Frederick M'Crea. The deceased officer was born on April 21, 1854, at Fort George, Madras, where his father, the late Captain H. T. M'Crea, 43rd L.I., was stationed at the time. Surgeon-Major M'Crea, shortly after obtaining his medical degrees, volunteered for the Zulu War (1879), and was appointed Civil Surgeon to H. M. Forces at the Cape. In the following year he took part in the Basuto War, as Surgeon of the Cape Mounted Yeomanry, in which campaign he won the Victoria Cross, of which official recognition and description of his bravery was given in the *London Gazette* of June 28, 1881.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. KARANI AND COMPANY, BOOK-SELLERS.

IN RE JEHANGIR B. KARANI AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment on a rule nisi granted on the application of the liquidators of the company, requiring certain creditors and share-holders to show cause why the order of the 19th July last should not be set aside. The latter order called upon the liquidators to show cause why they should not appear before the court and give such explanations as might be required of them in connection with the sale by them of certain property and goods entrusted to them. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the share-holders and creditors; Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for Mr. C. E. Phillimore, the representative of creditors in England; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the liquidators.

Mr. Justice Farran said: In this matter the Advocate-General obtained a rule nisi on the 30th July last to set aside an order made on the 19th idem, directing an enquiry into the conduct of the liquidators of the company under Section 214 of the Act, on the ground that it was improperly made without notice to the liquidators and otherwise than on affidavit. The point involved is of little importance, and, though it was argued at considerable length, of no difficulty. It involves merely a question as to the proper procedure to be adopted in order to enable creditors and contributories of a company to put the court in motion, under Section 214. Though the company is in course of voluntary liquidation, the court, on its aid being invoked by the liquidators or contributories, is enabled by Section 182 to determine questions and to exercise powers given by the Act to the same extent as if the company were being wound up by the court or under its supervision. This section has been interpreted by the courts in England in the broadest and most extensive sense. In re Union Bank of Kingston-upon-Hall (3 Ch. Div., 808) Sir George Jessel, M.R., said—"In a voluntary winding-up, a liquidator may apply to the court to decide any question fairly arising in the winding up, and it is much cheaper to bring it before me by way of motion than by an action." It was at one time a question whether the court would exercise the stringent powers conferred by Section 214 in the case of a company being voluntarily wound up, but that doubt was set at rest by Rance's case, 6 Ch. App. 104, where the Court of Appeal, reversing a decision of the Master of the Rolls, made an order, in the case of a company being wound up voluntarily, that one of its past directors should repay a sum of £125 to the company. That case is also important as showing how the court's aid is invoked in such a case. There the liquidator took out a summons to have it declared that Mr. Rance was liable to pay the sum in question, and asking for an order that he should pay it. The same course was adopted in in re National Funds Assurance Co., 10 Ch. Div., 118, where a summons was also taken out. This was a compulsory winding up. In the case of in re British Corporation, 5 Ch. Div., 749, leave to serve a summons in Scotland, taken out under the section in question, was granted. Mr. Palmer in his work states that the application was usually made by summons, 808, 4th edition. The form is given at p. 809. I have examined all the cases in the law reports cited by Mr. Palmer under the section, and find that in all of them (a very large number) where the nature of the proceedings is indicated (except in Stringer's case where the application was upon notice of motion) they were by way of summons. It may, therefore, I think, be taken that the practice in the Supreme Court in England under the Act of 1862 was to initiate proceedings under Section 214 by summons. Throughout this judgment I refer to the sections by their numbers under the Indian Act. The wording of the section corresponding with Section 214, was altered by the Act of 1890, and under it rules have been framed (Rules 78 and 79) which provide that in courts other than the Supreme Court, application under the revised section shall be by motion (after eight days notice) while in the Supreme Court, the old practice of taking out a summons is to be observed. There can now be no question as to the English practice. The case of in re Gold Company, 12 Ch. Div., 77, cited by Mr. Inverarity, shows that when proceedings allowed by Section 182 are initiated by contributories, notice to the liquidator ought to be given, as prima facie he is, as it were, dominus litis, and is presumably the most proper person to conduct the proceedings. When the proceedings are, however, taken against the liquidator himself, it may be presumed that he does not desire to initiate them himself, and in such a case it is not therefore necessary that he should have any notice beyond the notice given by the service of the summons upon him. It might have been thought, having regard to the closing provision of Section 182, that the court, before issuing a summons under Section 214, should give its leave or sanction to such proceedings being taken, beyond I mean the sanction involved in the issuing of the summons itself. This is not so. I cannot find in the English cases any trace of the court, when its assistance is invoked under Section 182, to put in force the provisions of Section 214, making any preliminary order or even giving any preliminary sanction. In Rance's case (supra) where the application of Section 214 to the case of a voluntary liquidation is so fully discussed, the court does not suggest the necessity of such preliminary order or sanction. The reason is this. The Section 182 provides that "the court, if satisfied that the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede wholly or partially to such application on such terms and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the court thinks just." It is thus in a certain sense a discretionary jurisdiction given to the court. The Section (182) does not give the applicant an absolute right to call on the court to exercise its powers. It is therefore fit and just that the person attacked, on the return of the summons taken out against him, should have an opportunity of showing not only that he has a good defence upon the merits, but also that there are peculiar circumstances in the case; that it would involve him in some peculiar hardship if the claim against him were to be tried in this summary way; which would render it unjust to put the powers of Section 214 in force against him. If an ex-parte order has already been made under Section 182, that an inquiry shall take place under Section 214, the judge hearing the summons would be deprived of his power to hear the person sought to be charged in support of such an objection. He would be robbed of his discretion. The case in re Gold Company (supra) relied on by Mr Inverarity, and the cases of in re Silkstone Company, 19th Ch. Div. 118, and in re Metropolitan Bank, 15 Ch. Div. 139, all decided upon Section 162 are different. They are cases in which the order of the court was to examine a witness, an officer of the company in relation to its affairs. Such an order may be made ex-parte, and the person to be examined has, as a rule, no right to object to his being examined. In such cases the court, making the examination order, considers beforehand (since it is an ex-parte order) whether it is just and beneficial to make it, and often imposes limits and conditions upon the person applying for it. For these reasons I consider that the order made on the 19th of July last was not warranted by the English authorities and ought not to have been made in the form in which it has been drawn up. When I made the order, I made it in terms of the petition. The order as drawn up goes beyond these terms, but I do not think that I ought to have made the order even in the terms of the petition. Although I consider that for the reasons I have given, there was no necessity for an application such as that made on the 19th of July at all, and that a summons taken out in accordance with the practice in England, or a rule applied for on notice, would have been sufficient, I am not prepared to say that it was not open to the applicants to ask for preliminary leave to institute proceedings under Section 214. I shall not therefore discharge the order of the 19th July, but amend it by ordering that the petitioners be at liberty to take proceedings under Section 214 in respect of the matters referred to in their petition. Such an order determines nothing against the liquidators, and is such as can be properly made ex-parte. It should not be served on the liquidators. Though the practice in England is, as I have shown, well established to take out a summons in the Supreme Court or in other courts, a rule upon notice in cases like the present, each founded upon proper materials, the practice in this court is not equally uniform, and there is no rule to guide practitioners. Petitions in some cases have been presented, and in others summonses have been taken out. I cannot therefore say that a petition in the present instance was erroneous. I shall therefore now simply accept it and set it down for hearing in chambers on some future day. I would at the same time point out that, where it is sought to make an officer of a company liable for misapplication of the funds of a company, or for misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to its affairs, the sum sought to be recovered should be definitely stated in the summons, and the grounds upon which the application is based should be fully and adequately set out in an affidavit or affidavits. The position taken up by the petitioners in the 7th para, of their affidavit is, in my opinion, quite untenable. They say "if all the matters are allowed to be disclosed on affidavits, the principal object of the enquiry would be frustrated. The various points upon which the liquidators, and other persons whose evidence is important, have to be examined, and the facts which have to be proved, would become known to them, which, under the circumstance of this case, should not be allowed to be done." In Stringer's case, L. Rep, 4 Chan. App, 475, Selwyn, L. J. in pointing out why the courts should not decline the exercise of the summary jurisdiction given by the Companies Act. uses the following words. (His Lordship here quoted the words, p. 484, and the observations of Sir G. N. Giffard in the same case, p. 494.) These observations show the spirit in which proceedings under the sections in question (as in all other litigation in British courts) should be conducted, openly and fairly with full notice to the persons charged of the facts and circumstances upon which the petitioners rely, and of the points and grounds upon which they propose to rest their case. I must therefore direct that they support their application by affidavit or affidavits. This or these will be answered by the liquidators, and the case will then come on in chambers and be heard much as though it were a suit. This is in accordance with 96th rule under the Companies Act. That and rule 2 and the High Court rule seem to show that a summons rather than rule upon notice is the proper procedure in such a case as this. A petition is more properly presented when the direction of the court is sought upon admitted facts than when a hostile order is applied for upon disputed materials. The order then will be that the order of the 19th July be varied by substituting for the words "that an enquiry be held in chambers on Thursday, the 2nd day of August next, at 10-30 a.m. into the conduct of" the words "that the petitioners be at liberty to take steps under Section 214 of the Companies Act to determine the liability (if anyof." The petition will be accepted and referred to chambers. The hearing of it will be fixed by the judge in chambers after the filing of the affidavits. The petitioners must pay the costs of this rule.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Dismissal.

348-94—Thakersey D and C—Moolaji Mowji Moosa—Payne, G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

561-93—In person—Canji Purbut and others vs Canji Moorji and others.
133-94—Mulji and R—Ebji Oomersey and others vs Sardarmal Tejmal and another—Tyabji, D and C.
143-94—Mathubhai and J—Jaynarayen Meghraja and another vs Esmael Karamali and others—Edgelow and G.
193-94—Chalk W. and S—Veersey Vaghji and others vs Tejsey Dewji and others—In person.
211-94—Wadia and G—Mamonchand Pursharam and others vs Besseserdas Ramnarayen and others—Daphtary and F.
327-94—Cursetji D Shroff—Haji Oosman Tahir vs Allaha Datha alias Munshi Allah Dalkhan.
333-94—Brown and M—The Bank of Bombay vs Tayabali Desbhai and others—Mirza and Khan.
399-94—Bland and N—William Watson and another vs Charles Frederick Unger and another.
405-94—Brown and M—Oomedram Mayachand and another vs Bhimji Bhanji and others—Ardeseer H and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

71-90—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Vuzrabai vs Horra Goolam Hoosein Hyderally—F P Powry—Part heard.
632-92—Ardaseer, H and D—Ratanji Sorabji Talati and others vs The Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Brown and M.
616-93—Bhaishanker and K—Haji Essa Haji Essack vs Munchabai Bal Govind—Wadia and G.
445-93—Jehangier—F or pauper—Palanbai. vs Jamsetji Pherozshaw and others—In person and Khunderow M.
52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karams Damji and others—Edgelow and G, and Janardha and A.
485-93—Bicknell M and M—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and another vs Khooshall Tullockchand and another—Craigie, L and O.
486-93—Bicknell, M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanji and another vs Khooshal Tullockhand and another—Craigie L and O.

For further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and another vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another—Payne, G and S, Mansuklal, D and J and Crawford & Co. and Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

Summary Suit to be Heard in Chambers.

426-94—Brown and M—The Bank of Bombay vs Balchund Ganeshdas and other.
403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie, L and O.
547-92—K D Shroff—Abdool Karim and others vs Marramabai and others—Tyabji H and J, and Bicknell M and M—In person part heard.
380-94—Crawford B and Co—William Stephens vs Frank Stephens—Tyabji D and J, and Bicknell M and M—Part heard.
344-93—Bicknell and M—Hassanali Moola Hakimji and others vs Rahiman Khanbhoy and another—Payne G and S.
519-93—Thakoresey D and C—Juggonath Pasari vs Bijnath Narumul and another—Payne G and S.
356-91—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Rampurtab Samrutrai and another—Payne G and S.
183-93—Payne G and S—Polado Das Saebkhan vs Ram Rowji Jambeker and another—Dikshit and H.
661-92—Payne G and S—Goolam Sumar bin Valli Mahomed vs Shaik Ahmed Esmael and another.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370-79—Payne G and S—Karamali Rahimbhai vs Rahimbhai Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Parry,-Crooke, Lt, Ms, 2nd Suf-Regt, from leave.
Gasset, Brigr-Genl, Ms, Staff, from leave, from London.
Lye, Lt, Bengal, 23rd Pioneers, from furlough, from London.
Molesworth, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from London.
Wilkieson, Major, Ms, R E, from leave, from London.
Alexander, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavy, from leave, from London.
Gray, Stalkart, Surgn-Capt, Bo, AMS, off leave, from England.
Hobbert, Lt, Bengal, R E, off leave, from London.
Kinlock, Brigr-Genl, Bengal Staff, off leave, from England.
Van-Strawbenzie, Capt Ms, 2nd Suff Regt, on leave, from Kashmir.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmednagar and Surat.
Parry,-Crooke, Lt, Ms, 2nd Suf, Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Wilkinson, Major, Ms, R E, off leave, to Bangalore.
Alexander, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavy, off leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th September, 1894.

The following drills will take place on Friday next:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th September, 1894.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 11th instant.
2. The following drills will be held as stated below:—
(1) Cathedral High School—at 3-45 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) 11th and Thursday 13th—Squad drill.
(2) St. Mary's College—at 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday 12th and Friday 14th—Phisical drill.
(3) Town Hall—at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday 12th—Bayonet and Firing Exercise.
(4) Byculla School—at 5 p.m. on Thursday 13th—Physical drill.
(5) Head-Quarters—at 5-45 p.m. on Thursday 13th—Sword Exercise for Officers.
(6) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—from 7 to 9 a.m. on Friday 14th—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No 3612 Vol. A F D'Aguilar.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—In commenting upon the Secretary of State's decision the *Pioneer* hits upon the truth when it says that the decision can only have been arrived at on the supposition that "there must have been some graver element in the original incident than has been allowed to appear." Its assertion that the version of the case that was before the authorities cannot be considered as other than a one-sided one, cannot be regarded as perfectly true. Government had before it Surgeon-Major Smith's voluntarily given, explicit, and apparently final statement, and it was on that that he was finally dealt with. The practical withdrawal of this memorial and the demand for a regular enquiry *ab initio* have placed Surgeon-Major Smith's defence on a new footing; but it is unfair to impute vindictiveness to the Madras Government and to say that, in disposing of the case with this explicit memorial before it, it was moved "to override the spirit of justice." Let Surgeon-Major Smith have the charges against him regularly formulated and enquired into, by all means; but let us not forget that it was in his power to ask for such charges and such enquiry at a much earlier stage instead of, as he did in his memorial, "presuming the facts to be substantially correct," and asking forgiveness for his offence in terms which left no doubt as to his consciousness of its gravity.

IT is stated that thirty-seven members of the "A" (Ashburton) Company and four of the "G" (Buckfastleigh) Company of the 5th Haytor Volunteer Battalion have been dismissed for insubordination which occurred at the Volunteer brigade camp held at Lusleigh, Devon, in July. During the time the Devon and Cornwall Volunteers were in camp the weather was extremely wet, and as a consequence the tents were unfit to be immediately struck. Early on the morning of July 28, the other companies of the Haytors were marched off to proceed by train to their homes, the Ashburton and Buckfastleigh companies being ordered to remain and strike the whole of the battalion tents. The men flatly refused to become what they termed the scavengers of the camp, alleging that the order was placed upon them by an inferior officer as an insult to the oldest company in the battalion. They further alleged that they had had no breakfast. The remaining six companies offered them 5s. each for refreshments, but this was of no avail, and despite the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Clifford to get them to obey the order, they still remained obdurate. They were ordered home, their week's allowance stopped, and instructions were issued that no resignations were to be accepted pending an inquiry, which has been held with the result stated.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED Article is acknowledged far Superior to German. Beware of German Counterfeits. We GUARANTEE our Goods of English Manufacture.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47 Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT. All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of of Blundell's Damp Proof paint, Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BAKIRTZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

WANTED, an OVERMAN or DEPUTY-OVERMAN, for Bengal Mines (a North of England Man preferred). Copies of Testimonials to be sent to "X.Z.," care of this Office.

PAINTING and DECORATING.—W. C. SMITH, Painter and House Decorator.—Ready Mixed Paints made to any Shade. All Colors Warranted Genuine. 7 annas per lb. Ready Mixed for use. OFFICE:—47 MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—"JEWAJEE HALL." A Commodious, Airy and very Comfortable Bungalow, commanding a Charming View of the Sea. It is centrally situated near the "Rugby Hotel" and the Gymkhana. Rent Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table; Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been here on one, two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing; in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have put up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

PICTURES MOUNTED and FRAMED and sent in for Simla and Poona Exhibitions at extremely Moderate Rates.—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil postage extra.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG,

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA

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H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,

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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S

IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueteric Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE......................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

SUPPLYING the figures missing from Friday's telegrams, Reuter wires that the total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on that day was two million quarters, or, 266,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. The total Visible supply of Cotton for all Europe was 90,000 bales less, at 1,910,000 bales; and that of East Indians 23,000 bales less, at 204,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London had decreased by 3,000 bales, to 10,000 bales. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England on Saturday. No further commercial advices are to hand by wire through Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	16,03,613
" " Branches...	"	"	2,13,477
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	25,42,246
Government Securities	"	"	4,34,001
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	1,04,666
Loans	Inc.	"	44,105
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	"	"	3,72,378
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	2,74,142
Cash	Inc.	"	5,49,806

The principal change noticeable in the figures of the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, is an increase of 25¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, compared with an addition of only 2¼ lakhs in the week preceding, and making the net falling off in the trade demand for Money from the Bank 21½ lakhs, a slight decrease having taken place in Loans, while Bills Discounted had increased to about the same extent as in the week preceding that covered by the present Return. That the addition to the Bank's Cash Balance in presence of these figures was only 5½ lakhs, at some 270¼ lakhs, was due to withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, a further increase in Government Securities having been only partially counterbalanced by a reduction of the Bank's balances with other Banks.

COTTON.—Exporters have been out of the market again to-day; but the Mills have bought 1,600 bales, consisting of 400 Karanja, at Rs. 185; 350 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 176; and Khundwa, at Rs. 177; 200 Compta, at Rs. 179; and 100 each of Indore, at Rs. 160; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 155; and Julgaum, at Rs. 157 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small business passing in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices in both are all unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	293	bales.
Wheat..................................	3,080	cwt.
Linseed................................	491	"
Rapeseed	2,299	"
Castorseed............................	1,556	"
Rice	1,063	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged and steady; but there is very little cargo offering from shippers.

EXCHANGE has been irregular again to-day, opening rates having been 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for September; and 1s. 1¾d. for Telegraphic, for October onwards; and 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September delivery; 1s. 1 27-32d. October-December; and 1s. 1 7-8 for 1895, at all of which rates business was reported; then at 1s. 1¾d., for ready Demand, and Telegraphic at the same rate, Calcutta quotations came 1s. 1 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 29-32d. for six months' sight Mercantile Bills, at which they were reported to close firm, as in the day here. The supply of Merchants' Bills locally has again been limited. We hear of Private Telegraphic, and the same Bank medium of remittance, re-sales having been placed at 1s. 1 25-32d. for September transfer; but later on, a fair enquiry for Bank remittance springing up, rates closed easier again as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 1 11-16 to 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic....	1s. 1 11-16d. to 23-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·45¼ to ½	"

the Credit rate being good for all September.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 103¼ for both denominations, the rate soon advanced to 103⅜ for Fours, and 103 5/8 for 3½ per Cents for cash, at which the market remained steady, 103⅜, and 103¼, respectively, having been quoted at the close.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement, generally in sellers' favour, in Cotton Mills Scrip. on which we quote an advance of Rs. 27½ in Manockji Petit: of Rs. 25 in Oriental; of Rs. 17½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 10 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 each in China, Coorla, Framji Petit, and James Greaves: and of Rs. 2½ in Swadeshi; while Jamshed Manufacturing declined Rs. 7½; and Western India Rs. 5. Albert Press of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 42½; and Volkarts Rs. 15; New Berar being Rs. 2½ lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,285 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 8, compared with the Statement of September 1, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 1. Rs.	Sept. 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,85,622	46,82,009
Do. do. at Branches	43,80,993	41,67,516
Other Deposits	13,24,81,932	3,50,24,178
Post Bills	6,788	3,388
Cash Credits, undrawn	20,34,836	23,41,542
Rs.	5,93,90,171	6,09,18,633
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		93,37,438
Other authorised Securities	109,57,287	19,49,184
Credits. on Govt, and other authorised securities	43,89,494	43,96,405
Loans do. do. do.	86,98,336	87,42,441
Bills Discounted and purchased	84,91,701	88,64,079
Dead Stock	3,95,631	3,95,706
Stamps and Stationery	21,484	24,478
Bullion	...	...
Balance with other Banks	4,63,194	1,91,032
Cash	2,64,65,044	2,70,14,850
Rs.	5,98,90,171	6,09,18,633

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 10.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. (See Rule 123, Section 3. Telegraph Guide.)

Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Tuesday the 11th instant.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Turkish route interrupted between Bagdad and Fao.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th September, 1894. (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	7	55 p.m.	35	38
Teheran	10	2	41 a.m.	0	23
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	0	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	..	1
" Karachi	...	52	...	1
" Madras	...	35	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 9.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·4

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

6 a.m. ... ... 75·9
10 a.m. ... ... 76·0
2 p.m. ... ... 77·1
4 p.m. ... ... 78·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CANDY—August 20, at Tunbridge Wells, wife of Major J M Candy, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

AUSTIN—SEYMOUR—August 21, at St Paul's, Clifton, Reginald F E Austin, Army Medical Staff, eldest son of Col E Austin, Indian Staff Corps, to Georgiana Adelaide, eldest daughter of the late Robert George Seymour, Esq, formerly Clevedon, Terenure road, Dublin.

BABINGTON—MORGAN—July 26, at Whitewood, S Dakota USA, George John Babington, eldest son of the late Major-Gen Richard Clarke Babington, Madras Staff Corps, to Lillie, Ann Morgan

BLAKENEY—LONG—August 15, at St Andrew's, Congresbury, Capt W E A Blakeney, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Mary Emily, second daughter of Col Long, 4th Batt P A Somerset, LI, of Woodlands, Congresbury, and Newton House, Clevedon, Somerset.

BROWNLOW—DIXON-BROWN—August 16, at Haltwhistle Parish Church, d'Arcy Charles Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry, son of the late Col Charles St George Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mabel Laura Dixon-Brown, daughter of the Rev D Dixon-Brown, Unthank Hall, Haltwhistle.

CHITTY—RAMSAY—August 14, at Christ Church, Surbiton Ernest R J Chitty, Esq, of the 5th Bombay Infantry, youngest son of Capt Arthur W Chitty, IN, of the Admiralty, Whitehall, to Dorothy Ada, eldest daughter of Alex Ramsay, Esq, of Argyll House, Surbiton Hill.

ESLIE—DOUGLAS—August 20, at the parish church Lyston, Essex, Albert Edmund Leslie, Captain Indian Staff Corps (Bombay), to Winifred Douglas, widow of H H Douglas, Lieutenant R N, and daughter of the late Rev T Ruggles Fisher.

NETTLETON—DOYLE—August 15, at St Margaret's, Lee, Harry Charles Dering Nettleton, elder son of Harry Thomas Nettleton, Esq, RN, MRCSE, to Annie Caroline, eldest daughter of the late John Hayes Doyle, Esq, ICS, of Dacre House, Lee, Kent, and Darjeeling, India.

WOLFE—MITCHELL—August 21, at St John the Evangelist's, Red Lion-square, W C, Richard Thomas Wolfe, Assistant-Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Ltd, Madras, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Capt R B Mitchell, late 108th Regt,

DEATHS.

ARDAGH—July 22, at Methlakahtla, British Columbia, Elizabeth Staton Ardagh, widow of Surg-Major Ardagh, Indian Army, aged 49.

CROSSE—August 14, at Clayton, Cupar Fife, Beatrice Maud, wife of Reginald Stawell Crosse, Esq, South Molton, Devonshire, and younger daughter of R Davidson, Esq, CSI.

GRANT—August 19, at Weymouth, Mary Wilhelmina, widow of Col Ewen Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 53.

GRAVES—August 18, at 15, Vernon-street, Derby, Sarah Catharine, relict of Major-General H M Graves, late of the Bengal Army, and last surviving child of Capt W H Dobbie RN, JP and DL, for the county of Essex, and of Agatha Sheddon, his wife, late of Great Saling Hall, Essex, 72 RIP.

MURRAY-AYNSLEY—August 18, at Porchester-terrace, Hyde park, Emily, widow of Major-Genl Geo Herbert Murray-Aynsley, Madras Staff Corps, late 3rd Madras Cavalry.

SCHANK—August 17, at 3, Roland-mansions, South Kensington, SW, Alice Maria, twin daughter of the late Alexander Schank, of Castlerig and Gleniston, County Fife, Bengal Civil Service.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

THE great success which has attended Mr. Westland's loan conversion scheme goes to prove that, as we said from the first, a bold and general policy would have been preferable to a piece-meal method. The great caution with which the scheme has been carried out is illustrated in the recent notification regarding the 1865 loan. This is so large a liability—aggregating to thirty-five crores—that the Government of India thought too great a risk would be run by dealing with it as a whole, and it was therefore arranged to simply discharge that portion which was enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta, leaving it to the option of all other holders to send in their paper before the seventeenth of the present month. When the programme is completed by dealing with the remaining 1865 paper, it is believed that the total amount standing over for payment will not exceed four or five crores. The Government, having fully ten crores of money lying useless in the Treasury, will be quite willing to pay away half of the quantity, thus effecting an annual saving in interest of nearly twenty lakhs of rupees. It is a remarkable illustration of the low state of the money market that this result will have been attained despite the fact that each successive notification of conversion has been more unfavourable than its predecessor in the options offered. The consequence has been that many holders of loans first notified have lost by selling their paper and buying at higher rates bonds then untouched, in the hope that they would remain for several years at four per cent. This is only one example of the uncertainty and anxiety caused to the public by the extremely cautious policy which has been pursued. The remittances to this side have not been so large as was anticipated, this satisfactory circumstance being almost entirely due to the flush of money at home. Under ordinary circumstances a great deal of paper would have been received from London and exchange would have suffered. However, events have turned out more satisfactorily, and—apart from possible contingencies, owing to the Chino-Japanese war—exchange now stands on a fairly healthy foundation. One strong element in the situation that has never before existed is the steady continuance of gold remittances from this side. Naturally enough, whenever the rupee rises the gold exports decrease, as an upward movement in exchange means a reduction in the price of the yellow metal. But although gold cannot carry exchange beyond a certain point, it gives to it a strong basis upon which to rest. There is no reason why this steadying influence should not continue for some time, for the supply of gold in India is practically inexhaustible. With this sound foundation to rest upon, and with the export season in view, there is good reason for anticipating a slow but steady rise in the exchange value of the rupee.

REFERENCE was made last week to the very unfair misrepresentations of one or two journals as to the action of Government in paying off a portion of its debt and taking a new loan on more favourable terms. Many other papers, of course, have discussed the measure in a more reasonable and business-like manner, but even among them there has appeared an inability to realize the full merits of the situation. They talk of the loss inflicted upon poor people by the reduction in the rate of interest, and the *Mahratta*—a journal concerning which a good deal has lately been heard—says that "clear injustice is done to the people of this country and a wrong inflicted on them whose consequences are far-reaching." Now, we should rather say that, on the contrary, clear injustice would be done to the people of this country if the Government chose to go on borrowing at a higher rate of interest when it was practicable for it to borrow at a lower rate. It is open to all holders to refuse or accept the terms offered by the Finance Minister. Who are the real parties to this contract? Broadly speaking they are, on the one side, the people of India as represented by the Government, and on the other, the comparatively small body of persons who are fortunate enough to hold bonds against Government. But the *Mahratta*, failing, as so many native papers do, to realize the true position of Government, applies the term "people of this country" to the wrong party in the contract, and practically charges the Indian cultivator with injustice towards the monied classes. But after all this is only a case of perverted judgment, and is not so much to be regretted as the recent action of the journal in question, in accentuating racial differences by giving what the Governor-in-Council has described as an "entire misrepresentation" of the actual views and orders of Government respecting religious processions. It has been the painful duty of Lord Harris to express regret "that a paper of the position of the *Mahratta* should have admitted to its columns matter, not merely incorrect and misleading but calculated to inflame animosities, in allaying which Government had hoped that it might look to the public press for help." The *Mahratta*, however, is by no means humbled by this severe censure, for in the last issue it declares that "the foolish meddling of the police and the magistracy, encouraged by the attitude of Government, has made it impossible either for the native press or for the leaders of different communities to do any good in the matter" of allaying animosities. Without reminding our contemporary of Wellington's famous saying as to the people who include the word "impossible in their vocabulary," we may point out that the *Mahratta* is putting a very low estimate upon its own worth as a guide of native opinion in declaring its inability to influence its readers in so desirable a direction as promoting peace and quietness between Hindus and Mahomedans.

It has been said that every Indian in his heart believes every Englishman to be more or less mad; and the saying at least exemplifies the truth that the people of this country find the English character very difficult to understand. This makes it important to point out, for the sake of instruction, specific instances as they occur in which an eminently un-English mode of thought or action is, in good faith, attributed to an Englishman or body of Englishmen. The instance now in mind is the expression of opinion on the part of two newspapers, the *Kesari* and the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, that the Bombay Government contemplate depriving the Municipalities of the Northern Division of the privilege of electing a member to the Legislative Council, because the present member has (as these papers say) proved troublesome to Government. To an English mind such an opinion is as startling as was the judgment of the Hindu Chief, who sitting as a member of a Commission to try whether a brother Chief had attempted to poison the British Resident at his court, expressed himself in effect thus: "Not guilty—the two men were enemies, so the Chief may have tried to poison the Resident, but it is just as likely that the Resident has brought a false charge of murder against the Chief." No, the English mind does not work that way, and no English Government would think of manipulating the constitution of a Council in order to unseat a particular member, even if it had a strong objection to him. But we fail to see either in the arguments of the papers or elsewhere that there is any great cause of offence with the member in question. It is true he may have caused some unnecessary expenditure of time in the Council and in public offices by some of his numerous interpellations, but a little excess of activity is much better than indifference, and the general intention of his questions has been laudable. If he overstepped the limits of legitimate debate at the last meeting of the Council, he only committed the same error as three or four other honourable gentlemen, including an official member. It is true that in connection with the question of obtaining information from Municipalities he addressed to us a letter commenting with some petulance and want of taste upon a reply he had received from Government, but the right measure of the merits of that correspondence was taken by the *Subodh Patrika*, and we cannot conceive that Government felt much concern in the matter.

It may be worth while, as we have been led to this subject, to notice that some other papers dealt with it very unfairly. They affect to find the Government letter a wonderful piece of composition teeming with diplomatic art; and they pretend that Government avoided answering a question which they ought to have answered. Says the *Indu Prakash*: "The only question at issue was whether the official presidents of municipalities have a right to decline to place before the boards any communication addressed to them as presidents, and the studied silence of Government on this point may be fairly taken to mean that they can think of no plausible justification of the unwarranted action of the officers in question." But turning to the Government letter itself we find something very different from "studied silence." In the first place, it is pointed out that the questioner was not in a position to make the request which he had made to the municipalities. Now, if Government had intended to give a curt reply the letter might have stopped here; for if the applications to the municipalities were themselves not in order it was obviously unnecessary to determine subsidiary questions arising upon them. But Government of their courtesy went further, and looked at the particular question raised to see if it had intrinsic merits which might call for interference, but finding that it had not they said so. Here, too, they might have stopped, but again out of courtesy they went further, and (the question of extraordinary interference being disposed of) pointed out that they had had no power to interfere with the proceedings of municipalities or their officers in detail, and that the president was empowered to exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of a municipality in matters concerning its accounts and records. Even here the courteous reply does not cease, but finally an appeal is made to the questioner's sense of what is due to public convenience, and he is asked to recognise how public business would be hampered by unnecessary calls upon public bodies for information. And yet the *Mahratta* hints that the reply is intended as a "snub," and asks if the letter can be considered courteous.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON continues to be a thorn in the side of the Postmaster-General. The concessions such as the sanction of private post-cards grudgingly made from time to time instead of satisfying seem only to increase his appetite. The other day he gave notice of half-a-dozen motions that if opportunities occur he intends to propose next Session covering all sorts of postal and telegraph reform from the establishment of an International stamp down to the reduction of the posterage charge for "wires." The authorities of St. Martin's-le-Grand certainly are not quite so go ahead as they might be, but they have granted concessions lately for which they deserve credit. Among the most useful of these benefits is the system of "express" delivery. Mr. Arnold Morley in his annual report just issued mentions an incident to show that the advantages of this service are not confined to the transmission of letters. An instance happened, a few months ago, he tells us, when a young woman who had lost her way applied at the Swiss Cottage Post Office, and was safely conducted for the sum of 3d. by a special messenger to Hampstead, "where a receipt for her was duly obtained." It is a pity to attempt to spoil a good story but with a recent picture in *Punch* still fresh in our recollection it might be useful to know a little more about the matter. If the "special messenger" who "safely conducted" the young woman from Swiss Cottage to 'Appy 'Ampsted resembled the handsome postman leaning gracefully on a pillar letter-box and surrounded by a bevy of admiring nursemaids, there may be nothing so remarkable in the affair after all. Love laughs at locksmiths and postal regulations. There was an increase of 2·4 per cent. in the letters and newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom during the past year and of 3·2 per cent. in the parcels carried. Eighty-five per cent. of the letters were delivered in England and Wales, 9·1 per cent. in Scotland, and 5·9 per cent. in Ireland. One of the minor but not less convenient of the improvements carried out in the twelve months was the adoption of a plan for showing by alphabetical letters in the postmark the approximate hour at which a letter was posted. The number of messages of all kinds showed an increase of 1·4 per cent. A steady growth is also reported in the business of the Post Office Savings Bank in spite of the hard times.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY seems to have stolen a march upon Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, and all the other gentlemen composing what is called the Indian Parliamentary party. The hon. member for Elgin and Nairn has given notice that he intends next Session to move a resolution respecting the limited inquiry that the backsliding Secretary of State for India promised during the recent discussive debate on Indian affairs. The terms of Mr. Keay's proposed motion are as follows:—"That in the opinion of this House no reference to a Select Committee on Indian affairs will be satisfactory, which excludes inquiry into the condition and wants of the people of India and their ability to bear their existing financial burdens." Like the band of Parliamentarians who have been making such a rumpus in the House of Commons because of Ministerial reticence regarding the future of the much-abused hereditary chamber, Mr. Keay evidently believes in taking time by the forelock. It has been assumed in some quarters that Mr. Fowler will himself preside over the deliberations of the Select Committee. The assumption is, we believe, erroneous. The Chairman is more likely to be chosen from the ranks of the Opposition. This would be in accordance with Parliamentary etiquette. We should not be greatly surprised if the Government were to offer the position to Sir John Gorst, than whom a more suitable man could not be selected; but he is so absorbed with the "Labour Problem" that he might not care to accept so laborious and exacting an appointment.

A POLITICIAN, well-known in India and at home, writes by the mail, giving his views on the political situation in England. Politics, he says, are at present in a transition state. Parties are gradually resolving themselves into two entirely new combinations—Radicals and Moderates. Until the new division is complete, nothing will be seriously attempted or done. For the time the Government is safe for another year. No one wants them out. Lord Rosebery, our correspondent continues, will be the nominal leader of the Moderate party in the Lords and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the Commons with Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Balfour as loyal lieutenants. That, he declares, is what things are coming to. Our correspondent further favours us with his views on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and without endorsing what he says we reproduce them. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, he writes, has lost all political power. His shortcomings are now recognised even by his Radical friends, while his questionable taste as a Parsee in taking part in purely English disputes, and in invariably being found in company with the scum of low-level Radicals, has alienated many who were his friends. There is no chance of his re-election. Our correspondent concludes his remarks as follows: "Mr. Dadabhai was ten years too late in the field, and unless some younger man redeems the position, the experiment of having an Indian gentleman in Parliament will prove a disastrous failure." Here is an opportunity then for young aspirants for political honours. There are plenty.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday.

THE Japanese man-of-war Tatsuta, which was detained at Aden, on the 25th ultimo by Government under the provisions of the Neutrality Act has not yet left that port. As we stated yesterday week, the crew fearing molestation and capture in Chinese waters refused to proceed on their journey to Japan. The men went on shore, and we learn, on good authority that the statement made by a contemporary that they have sailed for England is incorrect. The men are living in the Sailors' Institute at Aden, while the captain, officers, and engineers remain on board. Under the direction of Lieutenant Miller, of H. M. S. Cossack, a few of the men have since returned to the Tatsuta, which has left her coaling moors, and is now anchored alongside the Cossack. She is still flying the Japanese flag.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, on the 19th July last, granted an order at the Bombay High Court, requiring the liquidators of Messrs. J. B. Karani and Co., book-sellers, to appear before the court and give such explanations as might be required of them in regard to the sales of certain property and goods entrusted to them. On the 30th July last, on the application of the liquidators, his Lordship granted a rule *nisi* requiring certain creditors and share-holders, at whose instance the former order was issued, to show cause why it should not be set aside. The latter rule was argued before his Lordship on the 6th instant, and the court's decision on it, which was reserved, was delivered yesterday. His Lordship held that the order made on the 19th July was not warranted by the English authorities and ought not to have been made in the form in which it had been drawn up. He now varied it by stating that the petitioners be at liberty to take steps under Section 214 of the Companies' Act, to determine the liability, if any, of the liquidators. The petition will be accepted and referred to chambers, and petitioners were directed to support their application by affidavit or affidavits.

AT the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy sentenced Bhau Nathiaba, a Hindu, to rigorous imprisonment for two years on conviction of administering to one Bhow Rowjee a poisonous drug, namely, sulphate of copper, in country liquor.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of August, 1892, were Rs. 1,32,804,000; August, 1893, Rs. 1,54,584,000; and August, 1894, Rs. 2,21,298,000.

MAJOR OLIVIER, R.E., who declined the post of acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in consequence of being appointed as the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has now taken over the duties of the latter office from Mr. J. O'Callaghan, the late acting Agent.

AS Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, is shortly proceeding on leave, an influential movement is on foot for a public entertainment to be given to Mr. Cooper by the Bench and Bar of Bombay, early next month.

PROFESSOR DOWE, inventor of the bullet-proof cuirass, is reported to have been wounded at Aix-la-Chapelle whilst giving a public performance.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

CHINESE OUTRAGE AT NEWCHANG.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

An attack was made by the Chinese on some Japanese at Newchang, in the course of which twelve Japanese women sought refuge on board the British steamer Feilung. A clamorous mob surrounded the vessel and endeavoured to gain the decks, but were repelled. The Feilung was eventually compelled to put to sea without taking her cargo as the only means of self-defence. It is hinted that the Governor of Newchang, if he did not actually instigate the riot, took no steps to render assistance.

THE CHINESE REPORTED TO BE CORNERED.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 10.

It is reported that the Chinese have been cornered in Northern Corea by the Japanese and, being destitute of provisions, are eating their horses.

A TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

A convention has been signed connecting the Chinese telegraph with the Burmese and Indian telegraph systems.

THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

VIENNA, SEPT. 9.

The Congress of Hygiene discussed at great length the question of the origin and spread of cholera and the means of preventing outbreaks of the epidemic. A paper was read by Dr. Ernest Hart, which dwelt on the necessity for better sanitation in India and for purifying cholera districts. The Ganges was mentioned as notably requiring attention, this river being one of the seats of the disease. The annual gathering of pilgrims at Mecca under most unsanitary conditions also had a great effect in spreading cholera, and the cleansing of the town and surrounding districts was a matter requiring earnest attention.

DISTURBANCES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 10.

Intelligence received from German East Africa states that the tribesmen are beseiging Kilwa and threatening Lindi.

The German gunboats See Adler and Mœwe have been despatched to the scene of the disturbances.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

Two football matches were played this afternoon, both being capital games. The Yorkshire Light Infantry defeated the Durham Light Infantry by two goals to love. Both the goals were scored in the first half. The ground was very heavy and greasy, owing to rain. The second match was between the regimental team of the Loyal North Lancashire and the detachment of the same regiment from Deesa. It was a hardly contested game throughout, the detachment winning by two goals to one. The detachment will now play the Royal Scots for a place in the final tie.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Poona Polo Tournament first match came off to-day between the Poona Horse and the Poona Gymkhana. The latter was made up of Captain Upperton, Lieutenant Stockdale, Captain Lamb, and Captain Home. The Poona Horse was composed of the following :—Lieutenant Gordon, Dr. Stewart, Lieutenant Newnham, and Captain Grantham. The latter won by ten goals and four subsidiaries to two subsidiaries. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, and Mrs. Nairne were present. Sir Pertab Singh not having been one month resident in Poona, the Maharaja could not enter his team. Probably both the Jodhpore and Patiala teams will enter for the Bombay Polo Tournament.

THE HINDU-MAHOMEDAN FEELING AT POONA.

A great friction is reported to exist between the Mahomedans and Hindus in the city. It is also reported that the Hindus intend to boycot Mahomedan traders. A meeting was held, on Sunday night, of the heads of the Mahomedan section, and it was resolved to subscribe Rs. 20,000, to establish depots for supplying grain to their own merchants in the city. The Hindus have applied to hold a special Ganpati procession this year, which the authorities have allowed, under certain conditions, prohibiting sticks and the playing of music in certain places.

HAFFKINE'S ANTI-CHOLERIC INOCULATION NON-EFFECTIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 10.

The *Pioneer* publishes some significant statistics regarding the efficacy of the Haffkine system of protection from cholera by inoculation. In so far as the results obtained in the East Lancashire Regiment at Lucknow, which suffered so severely in July and August from cholera, it appears that there were altogether one hundred and forty seizures and ninety-five deaths. Of those attacked seventeen had been previously inoculated, and of these twelve died. As far as these go, says the *Pioneer*, it will be seen that inferences they lead to are emphatically opposed to the existence of any virtue in the Haffkine protection.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 8.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here from Bombay, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

KONGKONG, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Siam arrived here from Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 10.

Mail steamer Siam, from Bombay arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor left Kobe, for Kongkong, on the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102 3-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 11-16
Bar Silver	29 7-8

AFGHAN-GROWN OPIUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

A sample of Afghan-grown opium is to be immediately forwarded to the Opium Agent, at Ghazipur, who has been instructed to carefully examine the sample, and report as soon as possible as to its suitability for excise purposes.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION MISSION.

In consequence of detachments sent to strengthen the outposts, the 38th Dogras have been ordered to move, on the 15th instant, to Dehra, before proceeding on the Waziristan Mission.

It has been decided that all the arrangements for the supplies and transport required by the Commissioner of Derajat and his escort, while employed on the work of demarcation of the Afghan-Waziristan frontier, will be made by the local civil authorities and not by the Government of India.

LATER.

Mr. Bruce will be entrusted with the delimitation work in connection with the Waziristan Mission this autumn.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The conversion figures to date are satisfactory. Several lakhs of rupees have been converted since Saturday's telegram. The exact figures are not available.

CHEMICAL EXAMINERS FOR INDIA.

The question of the formation of a Chemical Department for the whole of India, owing to difficulties having been experienced in the supply of Chemical Examiners for the various local governments, at a short notice, is under final consideration, and will be submitted to the Secretary of State for orders.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

The new amendment of the Indian Ports Act, to be introduced in the Viceroy's Council, is to order that vessels in the Indian ports shall, in future, improve the sanitation of the officers' and sailors' quarters. The Registration of Boats Bill is to be introduced at the next meeting of the Council.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION AND EXERCISE.

The camps of instruction and exercise, to be held in India, during the ensuing season, and which have been submitted to the Army Head-quarters for approval, are now under consideration, but only very few camps will be held this season, owing to the financial condition of the country. The two cavalry camps, now finally sanctioned, are Muridki and Secunderabad. The Imperial Service camps sanctioned are Kathiawar, Mysore, and the other Native States to be inspected after the Lahore durbar.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with English mails of 31st ultimo, left Aden at 8 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on Saturday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London : Capt. F. B. Lecky, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Acheson, Mr. F. Murray, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Maidin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Spink, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford infant, and ayah, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. J. Carson, Mrs. Petrose, Mrs. Marlow and infant, Mr. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Cole and child, Mr. E. C. Foot, Mr. J. H. Lukin, Mrs. Gillow and family, Miss Broderick, Col. Olcott, Mrs. Lester and three children, Mr. J. Hamilton, Lieut. R. De L. Faunce, Mr. and Master Green, Mr. J. W. D. Vay, Miss Vay, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Mrs. Bannister, Miss Tail, Mr. Phelphs, Mrs. Tice and two children, Mr. Parish, Mr. Earlain, Mr. E. J. Barker.

From Brindisi : Mr. W. Sage, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. H. J. Allen, Mr. Trevor Tyler, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. Caistairs Shaw, Capt. H. F. Greville, Mr. G. P. L. Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. White, Mr. F. H. H. Hand, Lieut. Luard, Mr. Ward, Mr. A. R. Carre, Col. Ian Hamilton, Capt. C. Y. Crommelin, Mr. H. Dervick, Mr. J. Powell, Mr. S. G. Wood, Capt. Liebert, Mr. W. C. Rose, Mr. Grieson, Mr. J. B. Pandian, Mrs. Blomfield, infant, nurse, and ayah, Mrs. Le Ray, Mr. Piers.

For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Balston, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Anger.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT RANGAPURAM.

THE *Ultramar*, dated 8th September, gives further particulars of the accident reported the previous week. The accident took place at Rangapuram, in territory belonging to the British Government. The driver, R. S. Fernandes, was killed and two others were wounded, one of them so dangerously that he is not expected to live. The disaster was not due to the bursting of the boiler, but to a bridge giving way owing to a strong current sweeping against it. A lake close by had a wall built to form a water reservoir. The wall gave way and the water from it dashed with great violence, bringing down some of the spans. The report of the accident to the bridge was brought to the notice of the railway authorities, and a sepoy was stationed there with a red flag to give warning to the trains of danger. It was at 4 a.m., on the 30th August, that an engine drawing three goods waggons was coming. The sepoy being asleep, no signal was given, and the engine and the waggons were precipitated into the river. A sharp piece of the machinery penetrated the heart of the driver, and he was killed immediately. The two other men jumped out, and one of them was seriously wounded. The sepoy is in custody.

BAI NUSSERWANJI'S OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Economy's'' suggestion in to-day's issue is worth consideration by those concerned. Why should a larger amount than is necessary for a decent looking building be spent in giving it the socalled architectural beauty, and then leave it to the mercy of the Municipality or Government, who might at any time be inevitably, if not willingly, be obliged to discontinue the support. How many such charitable institutions, say for instance, the Cama Hospital, the G. T. Hospital and others, which having spent lakhs on building, where thousands would have served the purpose, are dependent on the whims of the Corporation and donations from the public either directly or indirectly by way of fancy fairs, and such other resorts. There might be a time when these would fail to bring in the funds required, and the charitable views of the donor become a thing of the past. If the donor in this case really wish, which she does, to make the hall and library useful to the public, especially to the poor she would better make them

INDEPENDENT.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

A LUDICROUS incident is reported in connection with the campaign against the Anarchists in Paris. A young poet, who had been acquitted of any complicity in deeds of violence, left the police-court and returned to his lodgings, only to find that almost all his clothes had disappeared. Presently he recognised a pair of his trousers on the legs of one of his Anarchist companions ; then he saw his frock coat on the back of another, and his jacket was worn by a third. The fact was that his Anarchist friends, anticipating his conviction, had shared his clothes among them.

A METAL of reasonable price and heavier than lead is greatly desired now by makers of rifle bullets. The reason is that the small calibre rifles now in vogue cause a reduction in the weight of the bullet, the length of which cannot exceed a certain limit or it would lose stability in its trajectory. A French journal devoted to the subject builds its hopes on tungsten, the density of which is about one and a-half times that of lead. A tungsten ball penetrates a 3-inch steel plate at 650 yards, whilst a leaden ball of similar size penetrates a 2¼-inch plate at 225 yards only.

APROPOS of the protracted struggle over the American tariff question, a correspondent recalls a good story told by Abraham Lincoln. "Compromise," remarked the President, at a Cabinet meeting during the Civil War, "is a wonderful word. I had a neighbour in Illinois who quarrelled with his wife for six months about the colour their house should be painted, the man wishing the colour white, his wife brown. One morning he came to me, and, in a triumphant voice, said, 'Abe, wife and I have settled our quarrel.' 'How ?' I asked. 'Compromised,' he answered. 'The house is to be painted brown.' "

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.

TROTTING IN ENGLAND.

TROTTING is not a fashionable sport in England, although it occupies a more honourable position to-day than it has ever done before in Great Britain. In America trotting bears the same relationship to the great outdoor recreations of the country that thoroughbred racing does in our little island. Indeed in these matters the two great English-speaking Powers appear to hold entirely dissimilar views. In the States trotting is par excellence and racing a minor pastime. In England racing is the amusement of kings and prime sport of the nation, while trotting is a diversion on which the titled and the mighty do not look with favour. So far as I can see trotting has had a certain vogue in England for at least a century, but it is only recently that it has been put on anything like an organised basis. I have read the accounts of these trotting affairs at the beginning of the century in the "Sportsman's Magazine," and they appear to have been matches on the high roads, or else the backing of some animal to do a given distance in a stipulated time. Indeed, until quite recently trotting generally consisted of matches on one of these lines, made by red-faced butchers and publicans of the Falstaff mould. Then came a rough kind of trotting meeting, often allied with what was announced as pony and galloway racing. This form of outdoor recreation was dubbed "flapping," and there is no doubt that until a few years ago such practices were indulged in that men who had a reputation to lose held aloof from it. Even the devilry of the turf in its worst days did not equal the roguery and chicanery of trotting swindlers.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN TROTTING.

Of course, it must be a long time before trotting can be raised to such a high position in this country as it is in the States. I don't suppose that the great stakes which obtain across the Atlantic will ever be offered for competition in this country. When I speak of trotting being raised to such a high standard I mean trotting per se. It will be many long years before such times are accomplished in this country as are done on the American tracks. You know this is not entirely owing to the superiority of the Yankee tracks and racing sulkies, or to jockeyship. It is due to the fact that the Americans have a better and consequently speedier class of horses engaged. Of course, their mammoth stakes encourage the investment of capital in breeding. Indeed, in the land of the stars and stripes trotting is the "boss" sport. But all this has not been done in a day even in the record-smashing land of the States. The thoroughbred horse, Messenger, was imported from England into the United States towards the close of last century, and from this sire the best American trotters are descended. Messenger, a grey, born in 1760, was by Lord Grosvenor's Mambrino, from a mare by Turf, who was a son of Matchem. Many of the most judicious authorities in the States declare that Messenger is indebted to the Matchem strain for the peculiar knee action which makes his stock to successful as trotters. Matchem was one of our best stayers, and was justly famous for his ability to run four mile heats with inexhaustible stoutness. American trotters are now worth as much, at least, as English thoroughbreds. The two-year-old trotter Arion changed hands for £28,000, his purchaser, if I remember aright, being Mr. Forbes, of Boston, who bought Meddler at such a great price in England last year. Why, such a moderate Derby horse at St. Blaise was, on Oct. 17, 1891, knocked down to a betting man, Mr. Reed, for £21,000. This proves that we have no monopoly of big prices in this country. The fee of a good Yankee trotting stallion is 2,500 dollars, from which it is obvious that trotting holds the field across the pond. Many of the American flyers are not things of beauty. They are often three cornered, plain, and more like a greyhound than a finely bred horse.

LOWERING THE YANKEE RECORD.

But they can travel. When a Boston horse trotted one mile in 2min. 48sec., so far back as 1810, it was considered a wonderful performance. Gradually were these figures reduced, but it was 1859 ere the mile was covered under 2min. 20sec. This was achieved by Flora Temple who made 2min. 19¾sec. Mr. Robert Bonner's Dexter was hailed king of the trotting world in 1867, when he dethroned Flora Temple, but second by second the time was lowered until the world-famous Maud S. twice did 2min. 10¼sec. In 1884 Jay-Eye-See was timed to do 2min. 10sec., but Maud S. persevered until she got down to 2min. 8¾sec. This record was not destined to stand long, for at Chicago, on August 17, 1891, Nancy Hanks accomplished 2min. 7¼sec. This established her queen of the trotting world, but at Terre Haute, Indiana, in the following September, Nancy Hanks got the mile in 2min. '04sec.—figures which many were inclined to doubt. It was said that the Terre Haute track had been drained, bush-harrowed, and prepared until it was unduly fast, and that the new pnnematic-tyred sulkies weighing 62½ pounds, accounted for the cutting of the figures. But since that time Nancy Hanks has done other performances which leave little doubt as to the genuineness of her figures, which remain unequalled. Of course, she remains the object of unbounded admiration, superlatives without and being thrown about whenever Nancy Hanks is referred to. And now the Yankee believes that the world is waiting for the "two minutes' trotter." They are hoping that Nancy Hanks will do it this year. English, Continental, and Australian times are a long way behind those of America. The best European mile trotting record is 2min. 18sec., or 14sec., behind Nancy Hanks, which was made by Bosque Bonita at Vienna, in April, 1891. The best time made on an English track by an American bred horse is 2min. 24¾sec. by Rowley, at Greenwich Park, Liverpool, on March 20, 1893, while in Australia the record is 2min. 25sec. by Osterly, made at Richmond, Victoria, on September 13. 1893. These figures, taken from the official publication, the fifth volume of the Trotting Stud Book of Great Britain, prove how much the Americans are head of us, for as a matter of fact no English-bred-trotter has done a mile in less than 2min. 40sec., which was achieved by the stallion Murphy by Pliny, on August 4, 1891, at Greenwich Park. As it was 1859 before an American did 2mins. 20secs., however, we can still hope for better results in this country. The best figures obtained on an English track are thus fully 20secs. behind the Yankee records. But as I have said, American trotting, if not of slow growth, has required time to develop to its present pitch.

THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

And now let us see what is being done in Great Britain to develop and improve trotting. A National Trotting Union was formed in January, 1889, but its administration was not an unqualified success, and in January, 1893, this organisation was superseded by the Trotting Union of Great Britain and Ireland, which has for its object "the support and improvement of trotting." I have had the pleasure of reading through Vol. V. of the Trotting Stud Book, and from it I gather much interesting information. I use the noun pleasure because it is a pleasure to see such sterling efforts being put forth for the purification and development of any sport. The present Union possesses an executive council representing London, Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Morley, in Yorkshire, with the earnest and indefatigable Mr. F. Cathcart, of 21 Ludgate Hill, London, as honorary secretary and treasurer. The work, however, is not allowed to suffer from centralisation, for there are eight district committees, viz., at Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Blackpool, Morley, and London, for at each of these places there is a track, and the district committee, acting under the executive, has complete control. Under the rules, all the animals have to be registered, and they divide themselves into classes according to the times they can make over one mile of ground. The highest class is that of the 2mins. 25secs., and each division represents an increase of five seconds, until the limit is reached with the 3mins. 20secs. lot. According to the aforesaid volume, issued this year, the only animals in the 2·25 class were Rowley and Colonel Wood, while Fred Wilkes, Happy Johnny, and Savoyard constituted the 2·30 section. I note sixteen horses in the 2·35 division, and the biggest brigade is probably catalogued under the head of 2·55. Nor is this all for every possible precaution is taken to ensure the established identity of the stock. Each horse and pony has a registered number, and its colour, height, sex, and age, as well as distinguishing marks are all entered and given. It may be a reflection on a sport to have to descend to such details, but no trouble seems too great to place trotting on a proper footing, and thank heaven much has been accomplished. Here is a copy of an entry in the Stud Book as a sample :—

955 : Mr. H. Hodgkinson's br. m. Gertrude, 14h. 1in., aged, marks, white stripe down face, little white on bottom lip, white saddle marks, two white hind fetlocks. British bred.

All registrations have to be made fourteen days before any animal can run. Nominators are liable for registration. Trotting has superior regulations to horse racing, inasmuch as every animal has to be named, no two can be named alike, and no name can be changed without the payment of a fine. These are capital rules and might well in some respects be adopted by the Jockey Club. At the date of the publication of the book there were 1,292 animals registered, but this number has, of course, been since materially increased. Moreover the certificates of animals bred in foreign countries have to be lodged before they can race. This provision prevents American trotters being landed in the North of Scotland, secretly brought into England and run as English bred. The Secretary of the American National Trotting Association has to give a certificate of any American trotter before it can be slipped in England.

THE CONDITIONS OF RACING.

Then the conditions of racing are both thoughtful and stringent. All tracks, which have to be approved and licensed, have either to be half a mile or one mile in circumference. There are eight licensed tracks, and they are situated in the centres where there are district committees. The jockeys have likewise to be licensed and all colours to be registered as on the turf. The chief jockeys are Andrews, father and son, Orgill, and Smallwood. In the absence of any contract jockey's fees are not to be less than 10s. for a mount and not more than £1 and 5 per cent. of any prize money won. Novice jockeys, that is, those who have not won three races, can claim 25 yards start extra, in all events except class races, that is, where the competitors all belong to the same class. The regulations as to jockeys are very precise, even the size of the whip being stipulated, so as to prevent cruelty. Indeed, at the inaugural meetings of the new body Mr. J. Bambridge, of London, advocated the abolition of the whip entirely. Jockeys are subject to pains and penalites for the needless use of the whip, for any frauds, for impeding the progress of competitors, and even for the use of improper language. These are things that are worth noticing, and are for the good of any sport. Horses are subject to very elaborate classification, for the purposes of handicapping. For instance, there are first-class handicaps with a limit of 200 yards per mile ; second class handicaps for British-bred horses, not better than 250, with a 200 yards limit ; and pony races with a limit of 300 yards per mile. The record of a horse is calculated from its fastest European time as the winner of a heat or final, and failing that the record made in other countries. There are penalties in accordance with an elaborate and intricate scale, but no horse is allowed to carry less than 10st. 7lbs., although ponies of 13 hands or under carry catch-weights. The races and handicaps are run in heats, the winner in each heat and the fastest loser to be allowed to run in the final heats. The absolute winner of a handicap has to win two heats out of three. From these details I think it will not be denied that trotting has at last been put on a right basis, and that we may now expect the sport to develop on these sound lines.

THE ADVANCE MADE.

The total stake money given in any one year before the Union was established in 1888, was £1,348. In 1889 this rose to £2,188, in 1890 to £3,074, in 1891 to £4,565, in 1892 to £5,556, and in 1893 to £6,570, or £21,953 in the five years. This money was distributed over the following centres in 1893 :—Liverpool £1,208, Manchester £1,203, London £967, Dublin £907, Glasgow £660, Morley £550, Edinburgh £489, and Blackpool £269, the remaining £900 being the stakes in matches run off. In 1893 for the first time the prize list of London was exceeded by those of Liverpool and Manchester, while Glasgow came out exceedingly well, seeing that it was the first year of its connection with the Union. In 1892 there were 43 days trotting, and in 1893 there were 69 days sport, so that its popularity is evidently increasing. Mr. W. Cruit headed the winning owners of 1893 with £586 10s. placed to his credit, while Mr. Street, Mr. J. Brown, and Mr. J. Whitehead were the most liberally rewarded of the remainder. The finances of the Union itself are in a satisfactory state, harmony dwells within its borders, and obedience is paid to its decisions. Mr. F. Cathcart, whose work is entirely of an honorary character, deserves the utmost praise for what he has been largely instrumental in accomplishing, and the district secretaries who have co-operated with him have also earned the thanks of the sporting community. Such compliments should be rendered without stint, for if we are true sportsmen we must be deeply interested in a sensible purity movement of this kind. The most unfortunate part of such efforts usually is that whether reform comes from within or without a fanatical zeal usurps the place of sound common sense. If I may say so, without offence, it has been so in the case of the Anti-Gambling League and in the case of the National Cyclists' Union. Patience and discretion are required in all efforts to improve the conditions and surroundings of sport. The governing bodies of all sports and pastimes should be left to frame their own laws, in the hope that wisdom and mercy will combine for the common good. In my opinion people will never be prevented from competing for money prizes, and will never be forced to desist from betting and gambling on competitions by Acts of Parliament. The rank-and-file of the community may be educated and persuaded of the folly of betting and gambling. That is another matter entirely. Over such matters every man must be his own physician, and prescribe what is best for his own case. And each governing power in the world of sport must be allowed to do the same. At least these are my opinions founded on a not inconsiderable experience. Before leaving the work of the Trotting Union of Great Britain and Ireland I desire to add that rules have been laid down for breeding, in order to cultivate a race of trotters on an intelligent system.

LADY COMBERMERE.

The stoutest and best staying trotters we have ever had in this country have been Sir William, Steel Grey, Jessie, and Lady Combermere. I have already mentioned the fastest horses under their classes. Sir William trotted 18 miles 662 yards within the hour at Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, in 1847, and Mr. P. Leach's Jessie on October 13, 1890, at Abbey Hey, Manchester, covered eleven miles in 36mins. 35secs., 12 in 39mins. 52secs., 13 in 43mins. 10secs., 14 in 46 mins. 34½secs., 15 in 49mins. 53½secs., 16 in 53mins. 13½secs., 17 in 56 mins. 29secs., and 18 in 59mins. 34secs. In March, 1875, and July, 1876, Steel Grey made a wonderful record for four, five, and ten miles, but they need not be reproduced now, seeing that Lady Combermere's recent achievements have upset most of these figures. At Manchester racecourse, on July 16 last, Lady Combermere endeavoured to trot 20 miles within the hour—a feat never accomplished in England, and but for the heavy track, owing to drenching rain, there is no doubt that this mare, as game as a pebble, would have beaten time. As it was she was conquered by 11 1-5secs., or to put it in another way, she covered 20 miles in 60mins. 11 1-5secs— the greatest thing ever done in this country. Although the track was in this condition Lady Combermere beat Steel Grey's ten mile record, and got along wonderfully, finishing at a rare pace. But the mare was all out, Smallwood, her driver, was nearly heart-broken, and her owner grief-stricken, while the mare's favourite cat even seemed inflicted with sadness, for truly she had made such a magnificent effort. Smallwood estimated that the mare had to change her gait 80 times owing to the turns and corners, and he thought her performance equal to 21 miles in the hour on a good South of England straight road. Lady Combermere is undoubtedly the best trotter we have ever had in this country, and although her capabilities are now thoroughly exposed, there is no doubt that she will be heard of again. The American record for twenty miles is 58mins. 25secs., by Captain MacGowan, at Boston, on October 31, 1865. As this record has stood for nearly twenty years, even in America, with all their advances, it shows indirectly what a great feat Lady Combermere has accomplished. As they are waiting in America for the two minute trotter, we in England are waiting for the 2-20 animal.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BOTH in imports and exports the trade and navigation returns of British India to the end of July last show a marked increase over the figures of last year. The import of oil from the 1st of April to the 31st of July decreased by nearly one-half, as compared with the amount landed in the corresponding period of 1893, and there was also a large falling off under metals and miscellaneous articles. The increase in imports occurred principally under yarns and textile fabrics, which rose in value from about 8¾ to nearly 12 crores, and railway plant, which showed an improvement of 34 lakhs. The aggregate imports increased from about 20¼ to 22¼ crores, or, by about 8¼ per cent. Of the exports, opium and other drugs and chemicals show the greatest increase, from 297 to 383 lakhs. Yarns and textile fabrics also exhibit a large improvement, from 343 to 421 lakhs, but there is a considerable falling off under articles of food and drink, which decreased in value from 944 to 864 lakhs. The aggregate export trade rose from 35¼ to 36¾ crores, or, by about 2·8 per cent.

ON a reference from the Collector of South Arcot in regard to granting extension of time for completion of works for which loans under the Special Well Rules have been granted, the Board of Revenue have issued instructions to all the District Collectors that they are authorised to grant extensions of time not exceeding one year in cases where there is a reasonable prospect of the borrowers completing the works for which they had obtained loans. Where there has been obvious neglect on the part of the borrowers to carry out the works the Board have ordered that they should be made to pay interest at 3 or 4 per cent., as the case may be, from the date of first instalment, before the extension is granted.

IN the death, on the 4th instant, at Bareilly, from malarial fever, of 1st grade Sub-Assistant Superintendent Mr. A. Rigg, the Telegraph Department has lost an officer who, throughout his career of over thirty-six years' service, has always done excellent work. He was employed during July and August last on the maintenance of communication over the Hardwar-Rikikesh section of the temporary line to the Gohna Lake. The country was flooded, and for eight days there was incessant rain. Throughout this time Mr. Rigg had no shelter, and but little food. Recognising, however, the vital importance of maintaining communication, he stuck manfully to his work, and succeeded in restoring communication. Happily for a department that is charged with the maintenance of communication at all times of the year and in all places, Mr. Rigg's feat is not the only similar case which has recently occurred in connection with the temporary line from Hardwar to Gohna, and the Director-General of Telegraphs has cause to congratulate himself on the knowledge that he has associated with him a body of men who can be relied on to carry to a successful issue any task which is required of them.

THE Government of India have published their review of the quinquennial report on education prepared by Mr. Nash. It deals with the period 1886 to 1892, but the figures for the year 1892-3 are also used to supplement it. It appears that in the five years under review the number of institutions, public and private, coming within the purview of the Education Department rose from a little over 127,000 to nearly 141,800, and the number of pupils increased by over half a million, or, at the rate of between 15 and 16 per cent. It is noted that a satisfactory indication of a change of attitude of the Mahomedan community towards the educational system adopted by Government is to be found in the increase in the number of Mahomedan students by nearly 18 per cent., the increase among Hindus being under 13 per cent. Female education made great strides, the increase in the number of girls at school being over 27 per cent. The Government notice with approval the fact that the expenditure on education during the five years has risen by one-fifth, and also view with satisfaction a change in the sources from which that expenditure has been met. The contributions from municipal and local funds have materially increased, while those provided by the State direct have slightly declined. It is considered most encouraging that the payments made by the public have risen from 117½ lakhs to 149 lakhs, and the receipts from fees have expanded by over 35 per cent. Regarding advance in education generally the increase in actual numbers is in a slightly higher ratio in colleges and secondary schools than in primary schools, but the difference has not been sufficiently marked to cause any substantial change in the proportions of students in these three stages of education.

QUESTIONS connected with the exchange compensation rules are still engaging the attention of the Government of India. The subject has assumed such complexity that the final decision on literally hundreds of points raised may take some time yet to formulate. Meanwhile a resolution is published announcing that exchange compensation allowance is admissible to officers on leave in India in the same way as to officers on duty. This order is to have retrospective effect from April 1, 1893 ; so all officers who have been mulcted of compensation under the old ruling, will receive refunds.

REPORTS from the Central Provinces state that the crops are now doing well in Damoh. Maize has been gathered both in Saugor and Damoh, and is being freely consumed by all classes. The numbers on the relief-works remain stationary, and no serious distress need now be apprehended.

SOME 1,500 camels and 1,000 mules will be required for the transport of the Waziristan delimitation escort. The mules are being sent from the Western Circle and the camels hired locally. One month's supplies will be placed with the escort, with one other month's in reserve. This arrangement will continue so long as the troops are engaged on duty.

A BOARD of Trade return, issued a few weeks ago, suggests a comparison between the capital sunk in the railway systems of India and the United Kingdom. The aggregate length of the two systems is nearly equal ; the United Kingdom showing a total of about 20,600 miles, and India 18,500 miles. Whereas, however, the 20,600 miles of home railways represent a paid-up capital of 971 millions sterling, the expenditure on the 18,500 miles in India has amounted to less than 241 crores of rupees.

THE following notification has been published :—The Viceroy will leave Simla on Wednesday, 24th October, visit Dharmsala, Amritsar, Sukkur, Quetta, Shikarpur, Karachi, Multan, Khanki, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Khewrah, Lahore, Karnal, Delhi, Cawnpore, and Rewah, and arrive in Calcutta, on 15th December. The party accompanying his Excellency on the tour is as follows :—Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin ; there will join at Lahore :—Lady Elizabeth Bruce, Lady Christian Bruce, Lady Veronica Bruce, Miss Bruce, Mdlle. Krauth ; at Amritsar :—The Foreign Secretary, the Private Secretary, Colonel Durand, Military Secretary, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin (throughout the tour). Mr. A. Williams, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, will be at Quetta and Lahore ; Captain Grimson, A.-D.-C., will join at Lahore ; on his Excellency's departure he will proceed to Calcutta direct. Captain Ponsonby will join at Amritsar, and continue throughout the tour up to Lahore. Captain Pollen joins at Amritsar and remains throughout the tour. Captain Adam remains throughout the tour up to Allahabad, thence he will precede the party to Calcutta. Captain Fuller will join at Amritsar, remain throughout the tour up to Multan, rejoin at Lahore, and complete the rest of the tour, remaining with her Excellency at Allahabad. Captain Baker-Carr joins at Lahore, precedes the party to Allahabad, and remains there with her Excellency. Subadar Sheik Imdad Ali, Bahadur, A.-D.-C., and Subadar-Major Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, A.-D.-C., will join at Lahore ; Rai Dowlat Ram, Bahadur, Superintendent of Mails, to Dharmsala and back to Pathankot. Mr. F. W. Latimer joins at Amritsar and remains throughout the tour.

THE Beira Railway, says Reuter's Cape Town correspondent, has been opened for traffic as far as the seventy-fifth mile-post, and trains are being run daily. Nearly ninety miles of rail have now been laid, and the line will be opened for traffic as far as Chimois in October. In two months Fort Salisbury will be within five day's journey of Beira.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

OUR London correspondent sends us a copy of the address that was to have been delivered at Budapest on the 3rd inst. by Surgeon-Major Theodore Duka, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng., in his capacity as President of the Tropical Section. He said :—

In the third century before the Christian era the great Buddhist king Piyadassi Raja, in one of his edicts, which can still be read on the Lats in India, standing there as a testimony to his enlightened spirit and benevolence, commands that the health of the subjects of his vast dominions should be duly cared for. This, as far as is known, is the most ancient record engraved on pillars of stone in which we find public health regarded as a matter of State concern. In our day hygiene is no longer the exclusive affair of one country. It includes in its international development the vast dominions of ancient monarchies of the East as members of a large agglomerate, composed of all sorts and conditions of men of different nationalities, Governments, and creeds. The resolution of the last Congress of Hygiene and Demography concerning this section may be regarded as bridging over an interval of twenty-two centuries. The London Congress declares that, "looking to the interest shown by India, the meeting recommends that in future hygienic and demographic congresses a Tropical Section be formed with the view to a full discussion of questions affecting sanitation and the origin of disease in tropical climates." The present Congress is, therefore, the first that has had the duty imposed upon it of organising a special Tropical Section. The executive committee, in their kind and generous partiality towards myself, but contrary to my desire and advice, have done me the honour of entrusting the presidency of this section to my care and charge. I must, therefore, beg your indulgence if you find the duty has been committed to feeble hands ; but I know that I can rely on the kind co-operation of all the members of the Section and particularly on that of my colleagues. First and foremost, then, I beg to bid you all a respectful welcome. The tropical zone, speaking geographically, and including the vast portions of our earth under its immediate influence, comprises more than one-third of the surface of the globe, with a relatively larger population than the temperate or polar zones. We may take it for granted, I think, that the larger number of scientific men who have already done so much in the field of hygiene and demography generally will continue their work on the problems which still require further elucidation in tropical regions. In a necessarily short address like this it is not possible to review the results of labours of the distinguished men who have been working in the tropical field. The few remarks I desire to make must consequently be restricted to subjects immediately connected with East India, where I lived and spent some of the best years of my life in the service of its Government. When I first landed in Calcutta more than forty years ago hygiene, as it is understood at the present day, had not been thought of ; no railways were then open, and none of the means that now exist were available for grappling with the well-known scourges of the East—namely, the periodic visitations of famines and epidemic diseases. When we compare the condition of things of half a century ago with the present time the progress that has been made seems little short of marvellous. Those who are unacquainted with the actual past and with the

INHERENT OBSTACLES EVER PRESENT

in the path of any reform in India may no doubt easily find shortcomings which they are so ready to condemn. Visitors to India during the cold weather cannot have any personal experience of the heat of the tropics with a temperature at least 20 deg. F. higher than that of most parts of Europe. Exhausting and even perilous to health as the climate is to Europeans, the work which they find to do has to be done—the administration of the country cannot stand still. The hot season is followed by the rains, the mean amount of which may be put down at forty-two inches, but varying considerably, of course, in local distribution, whilst in Scinde, the Indian desert, and in the country about Multan there is a rainfall of about four or five inches only, it reaches on the spur of the South-eastern Himalayas, on the Khasia Hills in Assam, a yearly fall of 600 inches. Along the western coast as many as 200 inches are registered, whereas at a distance of less than eighty miles inland scarcely twenty inches of rain fall in the course of the year. This rainfall, as is well known, is periodic. In the North-Western Provinces it begins in the winter season, taking a course from west to east and ceasing at the confines of Bengal ; but before these winter rains have ceased in the north the spring storms have gathered in the Bay of Bengal, often developing into destructive cyclonic storms that devastate the sea-coast and sometimes the country for hundreds of miles inland. The summer rain, or what is known as the south-west monsoon, commences at the end of May or beginning of June and lasts till September ; heavy clouds covering the horizon, the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, and the Gangetic delta, approximately presents almost the appearance of an inland sea. The area of Hindostan is about 1,559,960 square miles ; its population, including Burmah, approaches 300,000,000 (287,000,000). and according to the last census return is spread over 717,549 places, of which only 2,035 are classed as towns, the rest being classified under the heading of villages. The urban population is in the proportion of 9·43 per cent to 90·52 of rural. The density of the population varies enormously, from 4 souls to the square mile in Upper Khyndwin and 7 in Sanwin to 630 in Saran, not mentioning that of Bombay, which is said to be 35,000 to the square mile. The geological and topographical conditions of the country present many varieties. Scinde is almost a sandy desert, whilst Calcutta and its vicinity on the Gangetic delta stand on an alluvial, fertile soil about ten feet deep, beneath which is a stratum of clay. In Bengal generally the water is very near the surface ; in the western provinces of India it is often 300ft. deep ; and whilst one part of the country is inundated by heavy rains, another part may be at the same time suffering from drought. The

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA

in India are, like the country itself, on a vast scale. It must be borne in mind that India has many climates and races, and is as large as the whole of Europe, Russia excluded. The people are for the most part very poor and belong to different nationalities, profess various religions, follow different social habits and customs, and observe diverse modes of burying their dead. The caste system and fatalism also play an important part. As a child of a hot climate, the disposition of the native is naturally apathetic, he desires to be let alone, to live and die in the caste in which he was born ; he is ignorant and intensely conservative in his habits and customs. These racial and caste difficulties have consequently all to be taken into account, as well as those of climate and soil, and, they and immensely to the obstacles to be encountered and overcome in the practical application of sanitary measures to the country itself and to the personal hygiene or to the dwelling-houses they occupy. It is almost needless to enter upon a description of the

SANITATION OF AN INDIAN VILLAGE,

for there is a total absence of it. The huts composing the villages and hamlets are erected for the most part on flat land or on a slightly elevated ground exposed to the scorching sun and fiery wind or drenched by rain. The people drink from the pond in which they bathe and in which their cattle wallow, surrounded by the refuse of their daily lives. The cattle consist of cows and buffaloes, occasionally of goats, donkeys and pigs. All live under the same roof and lie upon the ground beside their master and his family. There is hardly a window or an opening for ventilation. The dung-pit is not far from the well water-supply, where the washing of clothes, of animals, and of men is carried on from day to day ; and the women provide their households from this source with water for cooking purposes and for drinking. The people have so lived for centuries, knowing and apparently caring for nothing better. These and many others are the difficulties that obtrude themselves upon the sanitarian and the municipal and the Government authorities. Sanitary measures, moreover, involve a large expenditure of money, and if the question present itself between taxation and disease more enlightened people than the Indian come to the same conclusion as he does—namely, to run the risk of contracting disease rather than incur the outlay of providing safeguards against it. Notwithstanding these impediments much has indubitably been accomplished both by the Legislature and the executive, especially in the way of systems of water-supply and drains. Works for water-supply have already been carried out, and are still being extended in many large towns. In Calcutta, for example, the mortality from cholera alone has been reduced by an improved system of water-supply to one-third of its former rate. A vital question in connexion with tropical hygiene is the value of European life and the rate of mortality among the troops occupying a country and of the civil population residing permanently in it, for it is mainly on these, after all, that the strength and permanence of the Government of India rest. After the Crimean War the Royal Commission inquired into the sanitary condition of the British Army, and in 1859 its operations were extended to India, and the reports showed that the annual mortality of European troops in India stood at 69 per 1000 for many years prior to 1859. Certain measures were speedily adopted for the better housing, feeding, clothing, and employment of the soldier, with the result that the death-rate steadily diminished, until it was as low as 10 per 1000 ; but disease and death-rates are, of course, liable to great fluctuations according as epidemics are absent or

present. In a Congress about hygiene and demography we are mainly concerned with the diseases affecting masses of the people in connexion with conditions environing them at the time of their prevalence. I propose to touch as succinctly as practicable upon three diseases with a view of stating what our progress has been and what points, as it seems to me, still require further elucidation. These may be conveniently arranged under: (1) malarial or paludal affections, (2) typhoid or enteric fever, and (3) cholera.

1. MALARIAL OR PALUDAL AFFECTIONS.

Malaria and malarious fevers prevail in all quarters of the globe. In the tropics they are intensified by climatic conditions. In South Italy towns and villages are built on mountain slopes. Altitude affords some protection against the influence of malaria. Indian experience teaches us the same fact, but according to Surgeon Parke, an altitude of even 10,000ft. affords no guarantee against it in subequatorial Africa. Laveran's discovery in Algiers in 1880 of a polymorphic protozoon or vegetable micro-organism in the human blood, which he called "plasmodium malariæ," confirmed subsequently by Marchiafava and Celli in Italy, and by Councilman at Baltimore in America, has placed the study of fever and of allied affections on a basis widely different from the theories entertained before. Laveran describes several (four) forms of the protozoon. In acute malarial fever the amœboid bodies adhere to or occupy the red globules, deriving their black pigment from them; these dark pigmental bodies of various shapes produce melenæmia, that being the deterioration of the blood caused by the parasites. The existence of these micro-organisms is accepted by competent authorities as conclusive of malarial affection. Quinine seems to kill the parasites and to cure the disease. The crescentic forms are common in the blood of the quartan and irregular types and in malarial cachexia. Other fevers, such as the ardent, thermic, bilious, remittent, and fevers complicated with cerebral symptoms arising under tropical conditions, present no melanæmia, no parasites being discovered in the blood, and therefore they are not, it is thought, to be classed under malarial. The presence of pigmented bodies has been confirmed in certain malarious regions of the globe, but it is not yet determined whether they invariably occur in every malarious country or in all cases of malarious fever. A paper will be read before the Section in which the writer brings forward certain adverse criticisms on the deductions put forth in connexion with the plasmodium malariæ. Inocculation with melanæmic blood produces symptoms of fever. *En passant*, I may remark that there seem to be some points of alliance between malarial disease and cholera. Both are apparently connected with the presence of micro-organisms, atmospheric conditions play an important part in their epidemic prevalence, and the clinical features of one disease may sometimes closely simulate those of the other. Mention is made by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1892 of a severe outbreak of malarial fever at Peshawur which lasted from September to December. Brigade-Surgeon Brown reports fifty-four fatal cases of remittent fever which were extremely difficult to diagnose from cholera, so closely did they mimic that disease in their clinical features. There were purging, vomiting, cramps, and suppression of urine, followed by collapse. Whether the plasmodium malariæ was present in the blood of these patients it is not stated. This virulent form of climatic fever has also been described from time to time by other observers.

2. TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

A young soldier or civilian arriving in India is exposed to very different influences from those which surround him in his native home; he is a novice not merely in general experience, because of his age, but he is utterly ignorant of the new conditions that surround him in his tropical abode, where he is exposed, perhaps, to attacks of fatal diseases before his system has accommodated itself to its new environments. Typhoid fever is the malady to which the young European soldier is most liable during his first two years of service. There may be a great difference as to the nature and soil conditions of the station to which he may be sent, but these do not seem to affect materially his liability to this disease. The army reports show that out of seventy-three regiments and batteries which went to India between the years 1871 and 1878 and were dispersed to various districts and stations only nine remained free from typhoid fever. The same susceptibility to the disease still continues in the European army of India. Estimating the liability to die from typhoid fever at 100, the risk of mortality of a recently arrived young soldier, according to the latest sanitary report for 1892, stands at 85·99 during the first and second years of Indian service as compared with 13·67 from the sixth to the tenth year of residence in that country. The constitutional liability of the young soldier to this form of fever, which was first described by Scriven in Burmah in 1853, was subsequently statistically worked out by Bryden, and it is certainly a very striking feature. The glands of the small intestines, examined after death, show distinctly the pathogenic changes. The age at which we send our soldiers to India may be termed the "enteric fever age." After middle age Peyer's patches and the solitary glands cease, as a rule, to be liable to these morbid alterations, and these individuals in all countries usually escape an attack of typhoid fever. Various opinions as to the causation of typhoid fever have been adduced. There are two points from which the origin of the disease may be viewed. One is external infection, the other internal, autogenetic, within the system. Budd and Murchison's infection and pythogenetic theories have to a great extent been superseded by the results of the investigations of Eberth, Gaffky, and others, establishing the fact that a specific bacillus is found in the lymphatics, mesenteric glands, spleen, liver, and kidneys, and that these bacteria constitute the toxic element of enteric fever. A plausible hypothesis has been put forward by Marston in explanation of the vulnerability of the British soldier to this fever in connexion with the new environment and change condition of life to which a young and recently arrived European in the tropics is subjected, and particularly to the high temperature, causing a greater physiological activity in the lymphatics and intestinal canal, with its system of Peyer's and solitary glands. It must be remembered that under a short service system the European military population, as I have said, is exclusively composed of young men of what may be termed the "enteric fever age"—from eighteen to thirty. The sameness of the results of microscopic evidence would go far to establish the identity of all pathological conditions, and the question has yet to be determined whether every case of typhoid fever, however, produced, presents the characteristic bacillus of Eberth and Gaffky—a result which, it is presumed, has not yet been attained. It is, moreover, very important to determine the exact relation which Eberth's bacillus holds with regard to the bacillus coli communis. Typhoid fever occasionally attacks the coloured races. In the gaol returns of India several deaths from it are recorded; still, the disease among the natives of India is very rare as compared with its prevalence among Europeans, as shown in the following return of the annual report for 1892, which is quite corroborative of the figures in previous returns:—

Admissions and Death-rates per Mille from Enteric Fever in the European Troops, Native Troops, and Gaols, of India compared.

—	1882-91. Admissions	1882-91. Deaths	1892. Admissions	1892. Deaths
European troops......	14·7	4·13	22·1	5·52
Native troops	0·3	0·09	0·4	0·13
Gaol population	0·2	0·10	0·3	0·15

Among the native troops the mortality from the fever is also, as we see, relatively very small, and it is noteworthy that the cases which do arise seem to occur mainly in the Goorkha regiments, the military and dominant race of Nepaul, who feed very much like Europeans, drink alcoholic beverages, and eat meat. The Hindu, being a vegetarian, eschews animal food, and the Mahomedan substitutes opium for alcohol. British officers seem to suffer in about equal proportion with the men of their regiments, but the women and children, who drink more water and milk than the men, but are much less exposed, apparently suffer less. Assuming that the Eberth-Gaffky bacillus is veritably and indeed the cause of enteric fever, the question of the causation of this fever is narrowed to a consideration of the life-history and development of this micro-organism, and of the way in which it effects an entrance into the body of its victims. Further, fuller, and more precise information is required before a practical application can be made of our advances in bacteriological knowledge in this respect.

3. CHOLERA.

Since Koch's comma bacillus seems to have been universally accepted as pathognomonic—or shall we say pathogenic—of Asiatic cholera, by reason of its being found in the evacuations during life and after death in the intestinal canal of cholera, patients, the various hypotheses of the origin and pathology entertained in former times have had to be modified if not altogether abandoned. Virchow adds his great authority in support of Koch's views by stating that "the cause of cholera is a specific bacterium passing from patient to patient by means of fluids, specially drinking water, and, swallowed with food or drink, being multiplied in the alimentary canal, gives rise to cholera." (1 Davidson: Hygiene and Diseases of Warm Climates, page 400.) Whilst accepting for the present the view thus enunciated it must be confessed that many difficulties still arise. Assuming the comma bacillus of Koch to be the pathogenic cause of cholera, and rejecting all other hypotheses as useless, including even the generalisations of Bryden, by means of which the course of an epidemic in India has been frequently forecast with tolerable certainty, there still remains much that we do not understand. Looking, for example, at the most recent Indian epidemic it is stated (2 Op. cit., p. 386) that the disease broke out with great violence within the endemic area—that is, in the district of Purnian—in March, 1891. The great annual fair of Hardwar was held the next year, cholera making its first appearance among the pilgrims there in March, 1892; they are supposed to have carried the disease as they went into the Punjab, whence it spread to Kashmir and Kabul. In May—that is, a month or six weeks later—cholera reached Persia and Samarkand, and in June it spread death and desolation in several towns on the Caspian Sea. Astrakhan was visited by it, and the authorities publicly certified its presence there on June 18th. It spread over localities on the banks of the Volga. Before July 6th cholera had reached Saratov and Kostroma, some 700 miles of the river, in the centre of European Russia, and in the south it appeared at Shusta and Tiflis. In the month of August the epidemic had already ravaged the north of Europe, and by Sept. 3rd it had reached New York. In this steady progress there seems to have been no interruption, no stoppage, on the route of the epidemic. The year before, we are told, it remained within the limits of the endemic area. On this occasion—that is, in 1892—the fatal bacilli appear to have been carried with a surprising rapidity. I am, of course, aware of the fact that the comma bacillus multiplies with great rapidity, and that cholera spreads frequently along the course of stream and rivers, and it is conceivable that infection of a stream by even one individual may give rise to wholesale poisoning of the riparian population along its course. But the epidemic is not restricted to the vicinity of rivers. Attacks of cholera occur in numerous villages at a distance which do not use river water at all. How did these wells and separate and independent sources of water-supply get their comma bacilli? And when the disease attributable to the presence of these micro-organisms in the well-water ceases; what becomes of the enormous crop of these microbes, or why does the bacillus so suddenly lose its pathogenetic properties, to become innocuous? Other accounts have been published regarding the Kumbh Mela of Hardwar, stating that "the cholera which reached Europe in 1892 was disseminated from Hardwar in 1891," but the Sanitary Commissioner states that but few doubtful cases occurred that year among the Hardwar pilgrims, and they dispersed free from the disease, which had, however, ravaged Lower Bengal and spread in the North-Western Provinces, in Oudh, in Madras, and in Bombay prior to the Kumbh Mela. About 70,000 persons assembled for the bathing festival of 1892. Cholera appeared on March 22nd and followed, it is alleged, the track of the pilgrims, especially into Dehra Dun, but epidemic cholera was already there at the end of 1891 and in many parts of the province prior to the date of the Hardwar Fair. "Cases of cholera occurred," continues the Sanitary Commissioner, "to the west of the Punjab and probably in Afganistan before the outbreak of the disease at Hardwar." Another important point worthy of notice is the fact, which all those who had any experience among the troops in barracks or prisoners in gaol have had opportunity of witnessing—namely, the beneficial effect which follows upon the emptying of barracks or gaols or changing the camping ground of the troops. This seems to indicate the influence of place and environment rather than persons in localising the cholera cause. No cordon, no special means of isolation, is established round the camp, yet the disease not only did not spread from the supposed point of infection, but on the contrary, in most cases it ceased almost immediately. How did the bacilli lose their infecting power so suddenly? And how are we to account for so-called sporadic cases? One case only in a barrack-room occupied by many soldiers, living exactly alike? The discovery of the comma bacillus is an important feature in the history of cholera, and as its position now stands, this bacillus is authoritatively regarded as the exclusive cause of that disease, the microbe being communicated from man to man, and especially through the agency of water; but it is also acknowledged that an incubation period, sometimes of several days, is necessary to produce the characteristic symptoms. Such being the case, it seems pertinent to ask, How did the infection in 1892, for example, spread with such rapidity among such enormous numbers? And, again, why was the direction of the epidemic uniformly from east to west, commencing in the Punjab, across Persia, Turkey, Russia, and North Europe to America? The question necessarily arises as to whether the new agency is adequate or not to account for all the phenomena of cholera epidemics, on the exigencies of the bacillary theory. Sporadic cases and cases occurring in the endemic area may be isolated in the hope that the spread of infection will be prevented, but how is the rapid spread of the disease to be explained if the comma bacillus alone is the true cause of the disease and has to find its way into the alimentary canal of the patient, to give rise to cholera in him, and, by multiplication in his body, afterwards to others? The rate at which the epidemic travels and the definite course which it assumes have to be accounted for, whatever agency be adopted. How far Haffkine's experiments, now progressing, may modify our views it is as yet impossible to surmise, nor is it easy to explain the almost endemic and persistent prevalence of cholera near Paris in 1892 and its non-extension to England, with every facility for its spread in that direction by sea traffic. As a counterpart to Koch's views and deductions we cannot overlook the fact, moreover, that many observers, such as Rumpf in Hamburg, Lesage and Macaigne of the Institut Pasteur, Metschinkoff, Lubersch, and others, have proved that true Asiatic cholera occurs without the comma bacillus. (Dr. Wall: Asiatic Cholera, page 142,) and the negative experiments of Pettenkofer, Emmerich, Stricker of Vienna, Hasterlick, and Klein lead to the conviction that cultivations of comma bacillus may be toxic, but there is still no positive evidence that they produce cholera. The important subject of parasites, not merely in connexion with intestinal affections and diseases of the skin but with reference to periodic fevers and the filariæ sanguinis, has obtained much light from the successful investigations of Dr. Patrick Manson. The study of hygiene and demography of tropical and subtropical countries has shown the way to a practical solution of many hitherto obscure problems. The excessive heat and snowclad mountains, drought and deluge; the sub-Himalayan belt of jungly and marshy region; the Terai, abounding in deadly malaria; above it, on a higher elevation, the most salubrious mountain air: all these diversities of soil and climate offer numerous points of supreme interest for study and investigation in matters of hygiene and pathology. The result of microscopic discoveries, the knowledge of the nature of micro-organisms, bacilli, and the various micro-parasites, have already placed diagnosis and treatment in a more satisfactory position than they were formerly, and what still remains obscure and unknown may hereafter be brought to light through the labour of investigators springing up in the midst of every civilised nation of the world.

THE shorthand classes recently sanctioned by the local Government for Amritsar and Lahore will be started at Amritsar first, probably some time during this month, Lahore with all its colleges and schools as usual is lagging behind.

A MEMORIAL, signed by the representatives of many of the Nonconformist communions and by several well-known dignitaries of the Church of England, has been presented to the Prime Minister and Lord Kimberley, urging the Government to propose to the other European Powers the adoption of some practical steps for the international reduction of armaments and the establishment of some permanent system of international arbitration.

SOME time ago, a native employe of the Raja of Kherwa in Rajputana deliberately cut off the nose of the Prime Minister of the State owing, it is alleged, to a dispute between him and the Kanwar Saheb. A few days ago, a man who was suspected of having done the deed was, it is stated, waylaid by some of the proteges of the Prime Minister. In the course of the scuffle he lost his hand. The matter is being inquired into by the British police sent from Ajmere.

THE last report of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art is fairly satisfactory reading. During the past year several important and interesting exhibitions, including an especially successful one of needlework done by the women of India, were held, and doubtless did much to stimulate an interest at home in Indian arts and handicrafts. The society has already done much practical service in finding work for artisans, and in saving various handicrafts which seemed likely to die a natural death from extinction. This being the case, it is a pity to read in the report "the financial condition of the society is certainly not so flourishing as the committee could wish." Indeed, so far from being flourishing, the funds appear to be in a disastrous condition. The balance in hand at the close of the year was only £11 18s. 5d. It is to be hoped, in the interests of Indian arts and artisans, that a generous response will be made to the committee' appeal for contributions.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court opened yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presiding.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE AND FROM THE JURY LIST.

Mr. Melsheimer who appeared on behalf of Mr. Hajeebhoy Vishram, who had been summoned to serve on the Special Jury, applied for the exemption of his client from service on the present and subsequent juries, on the ground that Mr. Hajeebhoy Vishram did not speak and was unable to understand the English language.

Mr. Justice Candy: That is a matter for the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Melsheimer: He has written to the Sheriff, but received a reply to the effect that it was not in the Sheriff's power to grant his application.

Mr. Justice Candy: As far as this Sessions is concerned, I do not think the matter need proceed any further; but I cannot take into consideration any application for the removal of his name from the Special Jury list.

Mr. Melsheimer: The Sheriff made the suggestion that the application should be made to your Lordship. I ask for his being exempted from the present Sessions.

Mr. Justice Candy: Of course the Sheriff says he is not able to exempt him after service of the summons. There is no necessity to press the matter as your real object is to get your client's name removed from the list altogether, so really you should apply to the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Melsheimer: I am told that he did so, but the Clerk of the Crown said the proper course was to apply to the court.

Mr. Justice Candy: That was after the service of the summons; but if you now take the proper course it will be considered. If you look at the Code, you will see the jury list is prepared at a certain time of the years and objections should then be made.

ADMINISTRATION OF A POISONOUS DRUG.

Bhow Nathiaba was charged with having on the 22nd July administered to Bhow Rowjee a poisonous drug, namely, sulphate of copper, with intent to cause hurt to the complainant. Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Melsheimer, in placing the facts of the case before the court, said the prisoner and Bhow Rowjee had been living and working together. They had, previous to the 22nd July, had a slight quarrel, and had come to blows; but that did not seem to the Crown to be a sufficent motive for the accused attempting to poison the complainant. The evidence in the case would be that of eye-witnesses who had actually seen the poison administered. The prisoner had met the complainant and another man in a liquor shop, at Erskine Road, on the 22nd July, and in company with them had visited another similar establihsment, where they partook of more liquor. The prisoner then, instead of calling upon the attendant to replenish the glasses of himself, the complainant, and the other man, took them himself to the liquor-seller and called for three more glasses of liquor. The shop-keeper, seeing the prisoner crushing something asked him what he was doing. The accused replied he was crushing some sugar with which he intended to sweeten the liquor. The liquor-seller asked to see some of the sugar, but as the prisoner would not show it, he became suspicious, and followed the accused, and saw the complainant in the act of drinking his glass of liquor. The shop-keeper prevented him finishing the contents of the glass, and called in the police, but the prisoner in the meantime managed to effect his escape from the shop. The complainant was then conveyed to hospital, but no trace of his having been poisoned was discovered. On the contents of the glass from which he had been drinking being examined by the Chemical Analyser, a sediment of sulphate of copper was found. The prisoner was afterwards arrested, and on being placed before the magistrate said in defence that he had been advised to take the copper to cure a complaint from which he was suffering, but that by mistake he gave the wrong glass to the complainant, as he (accused) was drunk at the time.

Evidence having been called, and Mr. Melsheimer closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Candy, in summing up the case to the jury, pointed out that no direct motive had been shown for the prisoner's conduct, but if they found that he had knowingly put the sulphate of copper into the complainant's glass, they would have to find him guilty. The jury in connection with the evidence would, however, have to consider the statement of the prisoner that he had given the stuff to Bhow Rowjee by mistake.

The jury having unanimously found the prisoner guilty of attempted poisoning, his lordship, in passing sentence, said the jury had taken a lenient view of the case. He had no doubt but that the prisoner did put the sulphate of copper into the glass with the intention that Bhow Rowji should drink some of it, but what motive he had in doing so it was impossible to say. The maximum sentence for the offence of which the accused had been found guilty, was rigorous imprisonment for five years, but his lordship, taking a lenient view of the case, sentenced the accused to two years' hard labour.

FORGERY AND GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE, &C.

Bharmal Pacharia and Harsi Ladha were charged with having on the 7th June, while giving evidence in a case pending before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, intentionally given false evidence; with having during March last committed forgery; with forging a document purporting to be a valuable security; with using the same fraudulently and dishonestly and with abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan defending the first accused.

From the opening statement of counsel, it appeared that Bharmal Shreepal, the complainant, in 1889, obtained decrees against two firms, in which the accused were partners. One of the decrees was settled by one of the firms and a release, signed by the complainant, passed. In the present year, his firm had applied for a notice for the renewal of the unsettled decree against the firm to which the accused belonged. Subsequently the first accused obtained possession of the book in which the release had been given to the other firm, and it was alleged that he committed forgery by copying the document and signature of the complainant into his own book. It had been found that the signature in the original book had been traced as on the back of the paper were the marks as if copying paper had been used. When the case came on for hearing before Mr. Chitty in the Small Cause Court, the two accused stated that the complainant had signed the alleged false document as a release on considerations of having received Rs. 200. Those statement constituted the charge of forgery the Small Cause Court Judge having sanctioned their prosecution on the charges.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution, and after the examination of some witness the Court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

CRICKET.

MR. DHONDY'S C. C. VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROS'. C. C.

A MATCH was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday afternoon, between the above teams, terminating in a victory for Ralli's team by 25 runs. Mr. Dhondy's team went in first and fared rather badly, losing six wickets for 11 runs. They were eventually all disposed of for 36 runs, falling easy victims to Gagrat and Writer's bowling. The feature of the innings was the stand made by Daruvala for Dhondy's team, who scored 18 runs, and saved the Hindus from a shameful defeat. Gagrat was in splendid form and gave promises of a good score, but unfortunately was caught out after compiling a capital 30. The fielding on both sides was good, considering the wet state of the ground. The following are the scores:—

MR. DHONDY'S C C

G R Kirtikar, b Writer	1
R C Navalkar, b Davar	0
G R Broker, b Writer	5
N F Gosavi, b Davar	0
N B Dadarkar, b Writer	5
M L Kaka, b Davar	0
D C Daruvala, c and b Gagrat	18
P C Dhondy, b Writer	4
B J Joshi, b Gagrat	0
S M Kaka, b Gagrat	0
Kothare, not out	0
Extras	3
Total.....	36

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C C

Gagrat, c and b Kothare	30
Mistry, b Kaka	1
Neuman, b Kaka	4
Drosos, b Kaka	4
Nassif, c and b Kothare	2
Machliwalla, (jnr) b Kaka	2
Machliwalla (snr) c and b Kothare	2
Davar, b Kaka	0
Arjani, not out	5
Writer, b Kothare	2
Nicholson, b Kaka	2
Extras	7
Total.....	61

THE *Western Mail* tells the story of a railway porter who, on returning to a female passenger some valuable property that she had lost, was rewarded with "Here's threepence for your honesty." It was a moment for prompt action. "And here's fourpence for your generosity, ma'am" he replied, suiting the action to the word. It is not reported whether the woman accepted the tip.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

FROM Chinese sources it is reported that the Japanese have met with a severe reverse at Ping-Yang, and were driven back eleven miles to Chungho, from which place, again, they were driven out with heavy loss. It is added that Chungho is now in the hands of the Chinese under General Tio. The *Times*' special correspondent at Shanghai sends a number of circumstantial details of the alleged great Chinese victory; but up to Friday morning there was no official confirmation of the news. It is stated that the Chinese at Shangha are suffering from "spy mania," and irritation against foreigners has found vent at Wei-hai-wei. The maritime court at Shanghai is said to have decided in favour of the Japanese in the Kowshing case. The Japanese Four per Cent War Loan of 50,000,000dol. has been fully subscribed at Yokohama. The attempt of the Chinese Government to obtain from native financiers and others a loan of one million taels upon the security of the China Merchants' Fleet is reported to have entirely failed. The Russian fleet in the Pacific is about to be largely augmented. An epitome of the telegrams received in England the week the mail left is appended:—

Shanghai, Aug. 17.—Japanese ships merely reconnoitered defences of Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur, drawing fire and getting angles. Two fleets are playing at hide-and-seek. Kowshing naval court-of-inquiry to-day found ship was destroyed by broadside from Japanese warship. It praises conduct of Kowshing's officers. Japanese gave surviving officers liberal travelling expenses.—*Times*' Special Correspondent.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.—Japanese fleet of eight ships sighted off Chefoo on Aug. 14, found Chinese fleet cruising on morning of Aug. 15, and bore down upon them. Chinese Admiral steamed for the harbour of Lui Kung Tao, to the north-west of Chefoo, where he anchored. Japanese fleet still cruising off that port.—Central News.

Tokio, Aug. 17.—Imperial Japanese Decree issued authorising the raising of a loan of fifty million dollars. There is still a large surplus in Treasury. At request of Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, Japanese Government have given undertaking not to renew attack upon Wei-hai-wei, nor to bombard Chefoo, without giving forty-eight hours' notice to British Commander. Notice given to mariners that, from Aug. 21, entrance to harbours of Nagasaki, Tokio, and Yokohama will be protected by submarine torpedoes.—Central News.

Yokohama, Aug. 17.—Japanese troops in Corea blocking entrance of passes to north of Corea.—Reuter.

Yokohama, Aug. 3.—(via Victoria, B.C., Aug. 17).—Capitalists here have guaranteed 80,000,000dol. towards expenses of war. Severe penalties inflicted on native newspaper for publishing Corean news without subjecting it to revision by Government. To-day all news suppressed. Impossible to wire news direct from here.—*Times*' Correspondent.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—After meeting of German financiers yesterday at offices of Disconto-Gesellschaft, director of German Asiatic Bank left for London with full powers to conclude negotiations. The amount of Chinese loan to be taken up in Germany understood fixed for present at one million sterling; this believed only preliminary of further and larger operations. Loan is stated to be secured on Chinese Maritime Customs. Important advantages expected to accrue to German trade and industry from closer financial relations which will thus be opened up with China. Sympathies of German public in Corean struggle arrayed, as far as they go, on side of Japan. *Vossische Zeitung* denounces lending of money to China for war purposes as "a crime against civilisation."—*Times*' Correspondent.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—The fact that British Government has forbidden British subjects to enter or to remain in service of China and Japan reminds German papers that there are a number of German officers in armies and navies of both belligerent Empires. *Kolnische Zeitung*, in evidently inspired article, to-day says:—"We do not believe Germany need follow England's example. Neutrality certainly makes it the duty of a State to avoid everything in the nature of favour to one or other of the belligerents. A neutral State, therefore cannot permit recruiting to go on in its territories for either one of the belligerents, nor can it allow its subjects to rush in large numbers to the colours of either of them. On the other hand, neutrality does not require a State to recall subjects who may have served in one of the two armies before the outbreak of the war. There may be cases in which this is advisable, as, for instance, when thousands of members of a foreign State are serving in one of the belligerent armies. But, as a rule, such a measure cannot be regarded as a duty imposed on neutral States by International Law. If England deems it expedient to weaken the Chinese army by recalling all the English officers in it, she has not been constrained to do so by any binding legal considerations. Germany, at all events, has no reason to do likewise. At the same time, she will, of course, not allow her active or her not yet retired inactive officers to take part in the war between the two Asiatic States."—*Standard*.

Shanghai, Aug. 18, 4 p.m.—Chinese here suffering from "spy mania," and foreigners of all nationalities regarded with an amount of suspicion and distrust which may give rise to trouble. Vexatious regulations been enforced at Woosung at the mouth of the river. All vessels arriving after sunset have to anchor within range of the guns of the forts and the gunboats, and are immediately boarded by officers of the Imperial Chinese navy, under whose directions they are thoroughly searched for spies and for any contraband of war that may be in transit. This activity has not so far received any tangible reward. The Chinese authorities are convinced that the Japanese remaining here under the protection of various foreign flags constitute so many menaces to the national security. But Japanese themselves, so far from plotting against Government, go about in much fear and trembling and many of them, thinking to lessen danger to which they are undoubtedly exposed have adopted the Chinese costume. This simple precaution has been made pretext for demand upon Consuls for arrest of all the Japanese who have resorted to it, but in each instance demand has been refused. Despatch of Chinese reinforcements to Corea proceeding steadily.—Central News.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.—Chinese irritation against all foreigners has found vent at Wei-hai-wei. Considerable number of foreigners, majority of them Englishmen and Scotsmen, from Clyde district, are employed in the great arsenal there under special contracts with the Chinese Government. Most of them have occupied responsible positions in charge of particular workshops or departments. Owing to the outbreak of war they have had to leave. As they were passing out of arsenal soldiers on guard menaced and insulted them, and there would probably have been loss of life but for restraining influence of chief officers. As it was several shots were fired at them, but the bullets missed their intended mark. The main squadron of Japanese fleet has again been seen in Gulf of Pechili. Is good reason to believe warships will next be heard of at Wei-hai-wei. Larger vessels have kept on the high sea since reconnaissance at Port Arthur, but torpedo-boats have been daringly active. Entrances to Wei-hai-wei had been supposed to be impregnable. Since declaration of war, fortifications, already very strong, have been improved in various ways, torpedoes have been laid in fairways, and great booms stretched across mouths, while all beacon lights have been extinguished. Nevertheless, Japanese torpedo-boats upon three successive nights entered the harbour, forcing the boom, and evading or countermining the torpedoes. They did not attempt to engage forts, their business being to obtain information. The Chinese are much perturbed over these audacious tactics. Movements of torpedo boats are taken to foreshadow great combined land and sea attack upon Wei-hai-wei, and every possible preparation is being made to meet expected blow. The Taotai, or chief Chinese magistrate of Shanghai, has issued a proclamation forbidding the use of Japanese coins in the native city. This will cause considerable inconvenience and loss to Chinese populace as Japanese coins have long been in general use.—Central News.

St. Petersburg, August 19.—In connection with the conflicting rumours in circulation regarding the action taken or contemplated by Russia in the Corean question it is positively affirmed that the Russian Government, in conjunction with the Governments of the other Great Powers, is still endeavouring to bring about a speedy restoration of peace. The fact that Count Kapnist, the head of the Asiatic Department, has taken leave of absence for several weeks, it is added, may be regarded as a proof that no serious complications are anticipated in St. Petersburg as likely to ensue from the hostilities between China and Japan.—Reuter.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.—Advices received from Admiral Ting's fleet state the Admiral shaping his tactics in accordance with imparative orders from Pekin to prevent Japanese from landing troops on Chinese territory. Smaller and slower ships have been disposed in manner which cannot be known to Japanese, each having secure hiding-place to put into in case of need. It is claimed they practically constitute efficient coast patrol. The swifter and stronger vessels openly cruising in Gulf of Pechili are ready to fight enemy's ships, but have not yet had good fortune to meet them. It is suggested that Japanese do not want sea fight at present. News of great battle in Corea will almost certainly be received this week. General Liu Ming Chuan, at the head of 50,000 well-armed and disciplined troops, is moving steadily upon Japanese positions. General Oshima has not moved his main body in response, but has sent forward strong force to engage advance guard of enemy. Opposing armies must be very near each other now, if they have not actually met.—Central News.

Yokohama, Aug. 20.—The new Four per Cent. War Loan of fifty million dollars has been fully subscribed.

Vienna, Aug. 20.—It is authoritatively announced from St. Petersburg that Russia has not despatched eight warships to the Far East in connection with the Corean trouble. Only ten officials have been sent in order to complete the list of men employed at Vladivostock.—Central News.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—The *Official Gazette* publishes to-day the Spanish declaration of neutrality in the Chino-Japanese war.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—General Tio, commander of Fengtien Division, telegraphs that on Aug. 17 Chinese attacked Japanese at Ping-Yang and drove them with heavy loss to Chungo, 11 miles. Chinese attacked Japanese again on Aug. 18, and drove them out of Chungho. Japanese losses again heavy. Chungho now in hands of Chinese. Expected another great battle will be fought to-day. Chinese had previously evacuated Asan under General. Yeh who was falsely reported to be killed, and, obtaining reinforcements from sympathising Coreans, marched to east of Seoul in direction of Chinese forces converging on Ping-Yang. Nine thousand Japanese troops marched from Seoul towards Ping-yang. Telegraph at latter point remains in possession of Chinese. Chinese fleet in full possession of Gulf of Pechili, Japanese re-embarking a large number of troops at Fusan; destination is unknown. Admiral Fremantle has provisionally established head-quarters of fleet at Chefoo, where British, Russian, and Italian Ministers are at present. The story concerning the Kowshing incident which is officially circulated by Japanese requires correction in light of public evidence of survivors. The sinking of transport was unconnected with any naval engagement, as Kowshing had no escort whatever, relying on protection of its national flag. It is now established that commander of Naniwa ordered destruction of drowning men after ship had sunk. About 240 Chinese were, nevertheless, rescued by French gunboat Lion, German gunboat Iltis, and British torpedo-cruiser Porpoise, but no one was saved by Japanese. All foreign representatives in China consider destruction of Kowshing an outrage on British flag, and treatment of Chinese inhuman. Detailed evidence is being collected by Admiral Fremantle, presumably for transmission to the Admiralty at home.—*Times*' Special Correspondent.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—Shanghai quiet. Chinese for most part orderly. Japanese have removed from Chinese quarters, and are under protection of United States. Two Japanese, while walking in French settlement, the other day, were arrested as spies by Chinese authorities, but were immediately handed over to the American Consul, who will have them in his keeping until specific charges against them are formulated and presented.—Reuter.

Washington, Aug. 21.—M. Kukino, Japanese Minister to United States, stated to-day that Japan did not need foreign guns, money, or men, and that Japanese Government had received more applications from foreignes volunteering to serve in the Japanese army and navy than were required.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 21.—It is reported that Japanese Government has ordered 100,000 stand of arms and ammunition in New York. Corean Minister to United States will sail for his own country from San Francisco on Aug. 28.—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—Japanese Premier, Count Ito is reported to have remarked to several diplomatists that Japan has the same interest as Russia in the completion of the Siberian Railway, as Japanese products will then be able to be sent to Europe more quickly than at present. Japan would, therefore, have no objecton to Russia occupying the Corean harbour of Port Lazareff, as it would make a suitable terminus for the railway. This incident, if correctly reported, furnishes fresh proof that Japan is trying to gain Russia's goodwill for her designs in Corea. At the same time, she is endeavouring to make the world believe that China is suing for Russia's support, which is by no means the case. According to the *Kolnische Zeitung* the Internal Japanese Loan of 60,000,000dol. has been subscribed for twice over.—*Standard*.

Vienna, Aug. 21.—According to a German report, the English Government contemplated inviting the Powers chiefly interested in the Corean question to take united action, with a view to induce both the Chinese and the Japanese to withdraw from Corea and to establish an International control over the country, but the *Politishe*, correspondent says the statement is much doubted in diplomatic circles in Russia. Moreover, now that the warlike preparations of China and Japan have assumed such considerable dimensions, it is contended that the time for such intervention is past. But apart from this fact, the proposal to place Corea under International control would, according to the *Politische*, certainly not be accepted by the St. Petersburg Cabinet. It is held that the interest and safety of Russia demand that Corea should preserve its independence not only with regard to China and Japan, but equally so with regard to all other States. Russia could not, therefore, acquiesce in any Power obtaining, directly or indirectly, a predominating influence in Corea, a thing which might well happen in case of the establishment of International control.—*Standard*.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—News has reached here of severe engagement between Chinese and Japanese, in which latter were defeated. Two German Catholic priests have been captured at Tsi-Ning Chow by banditti. Mr. James Wylie, Presbyterian missionary at Liao Yang, has been maltreated by Chinese soldiers and is reported to have died of his injuries.—Reuter.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—Chinese garrison at Port Arthur has been strongly reinforced, and stock of coal considerably augmented. We learn from Seoul that King of Corea, in cordial accord with Japanese Government, has appointed new Cabinet pledged to carry out comprehensive scheme of internal reforms. Chaotic condition of Corean currency is to be remedied by immediate issue of new coinage. Main Japanese positions remain unchanged. All passes are strongly held by Japanese.—Central News.

Tokio, Aug. 21.—Officially announced here that, on June 30, King of Corea declared himself independent of China, and appealed to Japanese Government to assist him in driving Chinese contingent from Asan. This was done with co-operation of Corean troops. Corean Government at same time denounced all treaties with China.—Reuter.

Yokohama, Aug. 20.—Hon. P. Le Poer Trench, the new British Minister, arrived here to day.—Reuter.

Yokohama, Aug. 22.—In addition to large popular responce to new war loan of 50,000,000dol., Japanese nobles alone subscribed 80,000,000dol., and have refused to accept any interest for it.—Central News.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—British steamer Cam, now at New York for Yokohama, with a partial cargo of phosphates, will, it is reported, take on board fifty cases of arms and eight tons of cartridges and fuses for Japan.—*Times*' Correspondent.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—A statement is published here on authority of Japanese Legation that maritime court at Shanghai has pronounced in favour of the Japanese in case of Kowshing.—*Times*' Correspondent.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—According to Japanese Legation in this capital, Admiral Fremantle has advised British Government to claim no damages either foe tho loss of the Kowshing or for the British property that went down with her.—*Standard*.

Rome, Aug. 22.—Vatican, in accord with General of the Jesuits, has sent forth instructions to Apostolic Vicars of China, Japan, and Corea, and neighbouring States, counselling line of conduct which shall not exceed limits of passive benevolence, so as not to furnish any pretext to native Government to take measures against missions and the Catholic establishment.—*Standard*.

THE WAR FEVER IN JAPAN.

The *Times*' Yokohama correspondent writes under date July 16:—It would be very disheartening to the army and to the nation if the troops were to be recalled without having had the opportunity of testing their powers against the Chinese soldiery. Moreover, it is to be feared that a recall of the troops, without any victorious engagement, would result in the overthrow of the present Ministry. The Japanese consider themselves the great Power in the East. Their pretext of of guaranteeing independence to Corea and of assisting that country in obtaining a more beneficent government has gradually grown into a desire to occupy Corea and control its affairs in the same way that England is now controlling the affairs of Egypt. Deputation of politicians and commercial men from all over the country are urging Count Ito to adopt very strong measures with China should that country refuse to accede to the demands of Japan. Great distress has been caused among the traders in the interior by the withdrawal of so many steamers for the transport of troops and war material to Corea. Lately eight foreign steamers have been purchased to supply this want, and four more are being negotiated for. It is said the Government is advancing the money for these purchases. If there is no war, or if, there being war, Japan is successful and does not lose her mercantile marine, the Nipon Yusen Kaisha will have a surplus of steamers, which the company intends to employ in opening lines to Europe and Australia.

LONDON VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE CHINESE LOAN.

Reuter's Agency issued the following statement on Aug. 17:—

About a month ago the Chinese Government made inquiries of a leading Anglo-Chinese bank, and of an important British commercial firm trading in China, as to the terms on which a loan of 10,000,000 taels could be raised, such oan to be paid in silver. The bank immediately offered a million sterling, and the commercial house as much as the Chinese Government required. Li Hung Chang declined these offers for the moment, saying that there was no haste, and that there were ample funds to go on with. Later on, however, in view of the fact that the last instalments of the present seven and six per cent. Gold Bonds would become due at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in January and February, 1895, the Chinese Government desired to increase its available cash, having to provide for the needs of the war, and the question of a loan was again taken up. As soon as it became known that there was a project of a loan in the air, a syndicate of German bankers was formed in Berlin, and their agents at Tientsin were instructed to urge Li Hung Chang to allow the syndicate to take the proposed loan firm. Numbers of other promoters followed suit, both in London and Tientsin, and the Chinese Ambassador, as well as the Viceroy of Pechili, was besieged with offers of advances, amounting in the aggregate to some hundred millions. It is believed in well-informed quarters in London that a five per cent. Gold Loan of about one and a-half millions sterling will be issued here early in September, to run thirty years, two-thirds at least being payable in China in silver. It is anticipated that the Loan, in which some leading Berlin banks will participate, will be covered many times.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—Should it be necessary for Russia to take an active part in the hostilities in Corea she possesses sufficient force to more than hold her own in Eastern Siberia. Besides the 40,000 first-class regular troops, stationed in the Amoor and Pacific provinces, she has a large number of Cossacks, who have been born and bred in Siberia. As for the Mongols on the Chinese frontiers, these warlike people are exceedingly attached to the Russians, and would, if called on, furnish a considerable number of irregular cavalry. It is hoped, however, that England, Russia, and Germany will unite in putting a stop to the present hostilities in the Far East.

DETENTION OF WARSHIPS IN ENGLISH WATERS.

A Parliamentry paper was issued on Saturday (Aug. 18) from the Foreign Office, containing copies of two warrants for the detention, under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, of a torpedo-catcher lying at Elswick. Both warrants are dated the 9th instant, and are signed by Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The first informs the acting Collector of Customs that "there being reasonable and probable cause for believing that a certain vessel—a torpedo-catcher—now within her Majesty's dominions, to with within the limits of the port of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been, or is being, built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions," the officers referred to are, therefore, authorised and required "to seize and search the said vessel and to detain her until she has been either condemned or released by law, or in the manner in this Act in that behalf mentioned and provided." The second warrant is similarly worded, and the same instructions are given to the officers of Customs, but on the ground that the torpedo-catcher is "about to be despatched contrary to the Act."

The only cause for surprise (says the Central News) is the secrecy with which the action of the Government was taken. The vessel has been in the hands of the Customs authorities for a week, but the fact never gained publicity, even at Newcastle, and nothing would probably have been known of it now had not the Foreign Office issued the Parliamentary paper. It was, of course, no secret that Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. had practically completed the vessel to the order of the Chinese Government before the outbreak of the war in the East, and but for the action of the Foreign Office, it would in all probability now be on its way to Chinese waters. The danger was foreseen by the Japanese authorities, and no time was lost by the legal advisers of the Legation in taying any information as provided for by the Act, and, remembering the history of the Alabama, equal celerity was displayed by our own officials.

It is known in well-informed quarters (continues the Central News) that the Chinese and Japanese Governments have received from nearly every European capital offers on tempting terms of money, arms, and munitions of war, and also—but from British firms exclusively—for coal. So far Austrian agents have secured the best contracts for arms, and it is understood that within a few days 20,000 Mannlicher repeating rifles will be safely landed in Chinese territory.

The Central News in a communication, dated Aug. 21, said:—"Further action by the Foreign Office designed to prevent infringement of the well-known provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act may be taken at any moment. The Islam and the mysterious "torpedo-catcher" in the Tyne are not the only vessels upon which suspicion has been cast, and it is undeniable that efforts are now being made to carry out contracts for ammunition for one of the belligerents. Orders have already been placed on the Continent, but a certain class of ammunition can only be obtained at present in this country, and negotiations for large purchases, ostensibly on South American account, are now being carried on in London. These are not likely to be entirely successful if the knowledge in the possession of the authorities is as complete as it is believed to be."

CAPTAIN INGLES ON JAPANESE ARMAMENTS.

A representative of Reuter's Agency, on Aug. 17, had an interview with Captain John Ingles, who has just been appointed to an important Government post in England after serving for six years in the Far East as naval adviser to the Japanese Government. Asked for his opinion as a naval expert of the Japanese fleet, Captain Ingles said:—

"The Japanese navy is distinctly comparable with a European navy both as regards ships, officers, and men, and in discipline it is quite European. The officers are not only hardworking, but are extemely studious in all modern naval science. The Japanese engineers are especially good, and the way the engines are kept and worked is admirable. I have seen the fast cruiser Naniwa, which sunk the Kowshing the other day worked during naval manœuvres up to 100 revolutions, which I subsequently found was her natural draught trial speed in England. This gives a very good idea of the condition of the engines in all the Japanese ships. The Japanese are very smart with hand-worked guns of medium size, but they do not take so readily to the hydraulic worked guns. On several occasions. I was out with the Japanese during target practice, and I considered their shooting to be very good. On board ship the Japanese are not the least like ordinary Easterns. Smart and constantly on the alert, whether in sweeping a deck or in firing big guns, they are just like Europeans. They are, too extremely patient and cheerful. I have seen them standing by their guns all night during naval manœuvres, and then go ashore to do a forenoon's work in heavy rain in order to attack a position. It is true that the Chinese have more battleships than the Japanese, but in these days it is hard to define a battleship, and in the three coast defence ships, Hashidati, Matsushuma, and Itsukushuma, the Japanese have really battleships in disguise. These vessels carry nearly the most powerful gun in the world, protected by 10-inch armour. This is by far the most powerful gun in the East, and is only slightly excelled by the British 110-ton gun. Vice-Admiral Ito, in command of the Japanese squadron in the Gulf of Pechili, is a capable officer, who has had great experience in fleet manœuvres."

With regard to the Japanese army, of which he has intimate knowledge, Captain Ingles said:—

"The army of the Mikado is the only force in the Far East which has been drilled after the most modern method. Japan's peace force is 100,000 men, but the army in time of war can be expanded to 200,000 troops, and is admirably equipped in every respect, both as regards transport, ambulance, and other accessories of a field force. From a physical point of view the Japanese is an ideal soldier, being very strongly developed in the muscles of the legs and thighs, while the upper part of the body is comparatively light. For this reason they are excellent marchers, and never seem to tire. I consider them to be the wiriest race under the sun."

Speaking on the progress of the war, and the probable Japanese tactics, Captain Ingles remarked:—

"Japanese naval officers are much impressed with the advantage in a land war of superiority at sea. They have been, I know, faithful students of the American naval historian, Captain Mahan. The Mikado will probably pour his troops into Corea much more quickly than is possible with the Chinese. The Japanese will use all means in their power to prevent Chinese reinforcements coming by sea to Corea, and in carrying out this plan they are sealing up the Chinese transports on the Chinese side of the Gulf. Having stopped Chinese sea transport, the Japanese troops will establish themselves in a strong position on land so as to deal with the Chinese forces as they pour into Corea from across the northern frontier; keeping their bases at Fushan, Chemulpo, and possibly Gen San, clear for supplies. I believe the Japanese will clear the sea before the winter sets in and that the campaign will, for the most part, be a land one."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, August 17th, Sir Richard Temple asked the Secretary of State for India: What result has attended the issue by the Government of India of the resolution, No. 924 R.C., dated Simla, Sept. 15, 1893, in which terms are stated on which the Government of India are prepared to consider offers for the construction by the agency of private companies, of branch lines or extensions of existing railways, to be worked, when constructed, by the main line administrations, which it was intended should stimulate the construction of railways in India by private enterprise.

Mr. H. Fowler said: Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council are in negotiation for the formation of companies for extending the Indian railway system on the lines indicated in the Government of India's resolution of September 15, 1893. I am in correspondence with the Government of India with reference to some modifications which are desired in the terms of that resolution.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The report on the Indian Budget was brought up by Mr. H. Fowler, and agreed to.

MEMOIRS OF SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

On Tuesday, August 21, Mr. Macdona asked the Secretary of State for India whether any despatches or reports made by the late Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Governor-General's Agent for Beloochistan, on the subject of the North-Western Frontier of India, either to the Home or Indian Government, could be made available for the information of members.

Mr. H. Fowler: There are some letters on this subject communicated by Sir Robert Sandeman to the Government of India, but they are of a confidential character, and it would not be in the public interest to publish them.

In answer to a further question,

Mr. H. Fowler said that any request to inspect the letters for the purpose of the compilation of a book of memoirs should be addressed to him privately. He would be always willing to give assistance wherever possible, by allowing inspection of letters for such an object.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in certain portions of North Behar the ryots have combined with the zemindars to express their strong objection to the cadastral survey, their entire satisfaction with existing arrangements, and their dread of the exactions of the survey officials; and whether the Government of Bengal can be requested to arrange that the survey shall not be enforced in these villages.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I am not aware of the particular circumstances to which the hon. member refers, but I see no reason for directing that any villages should be withdrawn from the scope of the survey, which has been decided upon after the fullest consideration.

THE NEW INDIAN TARIFF.

On Thursday, Aug. 23, Colonel Howard Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India: If, having regard to the statement in the official *Labour Gazette* for August that 50 per cent. of the spring knife cutters at Sheffield, and 80 per cent of the steel and table fork makers, are only partially employed, and to the long continuance of this depression, he will suggest to the Indian Government the remission of the 5 per cent. import duty imposed upon hardware and cutlery by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and point out that they may obtain a large revenue by an extra and differential duty upon the goods imported from foreign countries outside the British Empire, the value of which amounts to 26,000,000 rx. annually, and is constantly increasing.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I am not able to suggest to the Government of India the remission of the duty of 5 per cent imposed by the new Tariff Act of hardware and cutlery; and I do not agree in the opinion that a large revenue can be obtained by a differential duty on goods imported from foreign countries.

THE CASE OF BHAI JASMAIR SINGH.

Mr. Alpheus Morton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council's despatch, dated Feb. 27, 1889, forwarding to the Secretary of State for India the memorial of Bhai Jasmair Singh, of Kythal and Arnowli, in which it is stated that it was against the orders contained in Despatch, No. 12, Political, dated March 28, 1849, in paragraphs 9-11, of which the honourable Court of Directors expressed their approval of the orders passed by the Government of India in this case, and against the refusal of the Government to reconsider them that the memorialist was appealing; and will he explain why, during a long period passed in appealing to the various authorities in India, the memorialist was never informed of the existence of this despatch of the honourable Court of Directors.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I have seen the letter from the Government of India of Feb. 27, 1889, and the correspondence on the subject which passed between the India Office and gentlemen interested in the claimant at the beginning of this year. I am unwilling to speak positively about the details of what took place in 1849. It appears, however, that the despatch of the Court of Directors of March 28, 1849, was not a decision on an appeal from the claimant which would necessarily be communicated to him, but a confirmation of orders passed in 1847 by the Government of India, and communicated to the parties interested, and acted on in that year. These orders were valid from the date of their issue, and there was apparently no reason why the parties interested should have been informed of the correspondence with the Home Government.

INDIAN FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the promised Committee of Inquiry into Indian Financial Expenditure will be empowered to recommend increases or reductions in expenditure, particular and general; and whether, if so, the reasonableness of or necessity for any particular payment will be a question for the Committee.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I think it better to defer the definition of the extent of the proposed reference until I submit the motion for the appointment of the proposed Committee to the House. But I apprehend that any Committee of Inquiry into Expenditure would be empowered to recommend increases or reductions.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received any proposals from the Government of India for revising the rules relating to exchange compensation allowance; whether he will consider the propriety of making a distinction, as regards the rate of compensation, between officials who joined the Service some time ago, when exchange was high, and those who joined recently when exchange was low; whether, if compensation is continued, he will extend the benefits to all, of whatever race, who have to make family remittances to England; and whether he will discontinue compensation except on amounts so emitted.

Mr. H. Fowler said: No proposals have been received from the Government of India for revising the rules relating to exchange compensation allowance. That allowance is based on the principle that, in the case of officers who have a European domicile, one half of their salary up to a certain limit shall be paid at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee. The Government of India do not propose to make a distinction between the officers according to the date when they joined the Service. The Government has no longer anything to do with family remittances to England, which are a purely private affair of the officers. Consequently, compensation cannot be given to officers who have not a European domicile, merely because they make family remittances; nor can it be discontinued because such remittances are not made.

EXPENDITURE IN BURMA.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India; With reference to the recent return entitled "East India (Military Expenditure)," and dated India Office, June 8, 1894, whether it is to be inferred from the form of the return that 6,073,500 rx. of expenditure incurred in Burma, and classed in the return among exceptional payments, has, in spite of its exceptional character, been distributed under the ordinary headings of Army Services in the Indian Accounts during the last eight years; whether, if the exceptional payments given for the last eight years (except those relating to Burma throughout and mobilisation in 1889-90) are included under the head Miscellaneous Services, he will explain how it happens that in 1891-92 the exceptional payments (excluding those on account of Burma) exceeded the Miscellaneous Services by 62,709 rx., being 959,059 rx., against 896,386 rx. put down for Miscellaneous Services; whether it may be inferred that in 1891-92 there was no other expenditure under the head of Miscellaneous Services except that classed in the return as exceptional, but that 62,709 rx. of exceptional expenditure was distributed among the various ordinary headings of Army Services in the India accounts; whether the amount expended on Miscellaneous Services during the eight years 1876-77 to 1883-84, both inclusive, when there were no exceptional payments, was, on the average, 416,037 rx., and in 1886-87, the only other year when there were no exceptional payments, 620,706 rx.; whether, during the five years 1884-85 to 1892-93, both inclusive, the average expenditure under Miscellaneous Services, after deducting all exceptional payments included under that head, was only 114,002 rx.; and whether he can explain this of 75 per cent. in the charges under ordinary Miscellaneous Services on any other grounds than that a large portion of the exceptional payments have, as in the case of Burma, been distributed among the ordinary headings of Army Services in the Indian Accounts.

Mr. H. Fowler said: 1. The extra charges for Upper Burma during the last eight years are included in the ordinary heads of Army Effective Services. They have only been included among exceptional payments in the return, in order to assist in showing how the increase of expenditure has arisen. 2. In 1891-92 the charges for Upper Burma and mobilisation are distributed among the several heads to which they appertain. The remainder of the exceptional payments, so far as appears in the accounts, is included in Miscellaneous Services. 3. The exceptional expenditure shown in 1891-92 is that mentioned in the Financial Statement. Without reference to India, it cannot be said whether there was other exceptional expenditure in that year. 4. The expenditure recorded under the head of Miscellaneous Services averaged 416,037 rx. from 1876-77 to 1883-84, and was 620,706 rx. in 1886-87. 5. There is some mistake in the question; the average expenditure under Miscellaneous Services, after deducting the exceptional payments, appears to be 72,053 rx. for the five years ending 1892-93, and 297,055 rx. for the nine years from 1884-85 to 1892-93. 6. It is not known how far the payments included in Miscellaneous Services from 1875-76 to 1883-84 included such exceptional payments as are specified in the later years. Probably they were distributed among the various heads, and not compiled separately.

BRITISH-INDIAN SUBJECTS AND THE NATAL FRANCHISE BILL.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had received a petition from Indian-British subjects in the colony of Natal protesting against the Franchise Law Amendment Bill just passed in the Natal Parliament; whether the effect of that Bill was to exclude Indians from the franchise; whether it was the fact, as alleged in the debate, that the Asiatic communities had never exercised the privilege of the franchise; and whether the Secretary of State would disallow the Bill on the ground that it was retrograde in character and based upon race disqualification.

Mr. Buxton: Such a petition has been received, and it is understood that it is to be followed by another. The effect is as stated by the hon. member except in the case of Indians already properly on the voters' rolls. As regards the third question, we have no information. The Act has only just come under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and I cannot therefore make any statement on the subject at present.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIAN COAL MINES.

Mr. Provand asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has received any report from the inspector appointed for the purpose relating to the employment of women in coal mines in India; and, if not, can he give any information as to when it may be expected.

Mr. H. Fowler said: The report to which the honourable member refers has not been received, but it may be expected shortly.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Seymour Keay,—East India (Hyderabad,—Address for copies of all papers relating to questions asked in the House of Commons on March 30 and Nov. 17, 1893, regarding the alleged conduct of the British Resident at Hyderabad in enabling a person named Surwur Jung to obtain all the real power in the Hyderabad State, in prejudicing the course of justice in Hyderabad in condoning the extortion by Surwur Jung of a bribe of 100,000 rs. from the Prime Minister of the State, and in compassing the removal from office of that Minister, and the banishment of his chief advisers; and, papers relative to the refusal to grant a perusal of certain reports received from the Government of India in regard to these matters. [*Deferred till next session.*]

Mr. Seymour Keay,—East India (Select Committee).—That, in the opinion of this House, no reference to a Select Committee on Indian affairs will be satisfactory which excludes inquiry into the condition and wants of the people of India and their ability to bear their existing financial burdens. [*Next session.*]

ISLAM IN AFRICA.

Sir G. T. Carter, the Governor, according to a Lagos paper, recently made a noteworthy speech at the dedication of a new Mosque in that West African Colony. Said Sir Gilbert:—"The generous founder of this fine building dedicated to the worship of God in accordance with the tenets of that great reformer Mohammed, has asked me to open it, and I have no hesitation in complying with his request. Some people, no doubt, will wonder why I a professed Christian, should thus countenance a form of religion which most Christians, I am sorry to say, regard with peculiar aversion, but which nevertheless does not differ materially from Christianity in its main doctrine. . . . The question I ask myself in regard to religions is not 'Are they true?' but 'Are they aids to a higher and better life?' And if we can answer this question in the affirmative and strive to do our duty to God and to our neighbour, I cannot think it matters much whether we call ourselves Mohammedan, or Buddhist, or Christian. . . . The great stumbling-block to Christians in Islam is the practice of polygamy. Whatever may be its merits or demerits, it has existed in Africa from time immemorial and seems well adapted to the needs of the people. Of one thing I am sure, and that is that Christianity will stand no chance side by side with Islam in Africa so long as the question of polygamy is made a vital one. Religion must have its compromises in its working details like other questions, and there is no doubt that as civilisation advances the need for polygamy will cease, but let us be content with main principles first and the rest will surely follow. The question of marriage according to Christain European ideas and in Africa cannot be put upon the same plane, the conditions of life are so totally different, and the sooner missionaries realise this truth the better." The Governor was careful to explain that he was not to be understood as advocating polygamy. But, he added, "What I do say is, that it is better to be a Mohammedan and a polygamist than a professed Christian with one nominal wife and several irregular ones in the background."

THE LATE MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH.

Under the order of the Court of Chancery, a quantity of the effects of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh were disposed of, on August 22, at the Sale Rooms of Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, Covent-garden. A rare and quaint old Hindostani manuscript work on the training of birds and animals, and dealing largely with Native Falconry, beautifully illustrated by hand, in gilt leather binding, aroused an unusual amount of competition and was ultimately knocked down for the sum of 410gs. to Mr. Farrar. The "Indian System of Hawking," a richly decorated native work, largely embellished with gold on every page, and containing some fine miniature drawings, went to the same buyer for 62gs. "The Goshawk and its treatment," and two other manuscript works on hawking, realised £12. A leather canteen case with silver saucepan and silver appliances, for two persons, only brought £10. A gold-mounted bamboo walking cane, inscribed as a presentation from the Prince of Wales, went for £5 10s. An old chased ormolu bird-cage with a mechanical singing bird sold for 8½gs., and a silver gilt concert flute fetched 5gs. Amongst other musical instruments sold were a portable harmonium, £4, and a violoncello 7½gs. As instancing the late prince's varied tastes, it may be worth while to mention a few of the other lots, which went, on the whole, for moderate prices. An amateur's lathe, 5in. centre, with 40in. bed overhead gear, screw slide rests, gun metal and wood chucks for concentric, oval, and fancy turning, and a quantity of highly finished tools and apparatus. This outfit, which must originally have cost a large sum, only realised 13½gs. A cabinet of twenty nine drawers containing a variety of watchmaking and other tools, went for £23 3s. Three Berthon collapsible boats with sculls fetched £4 4s. each, and among the minor items were bird traps, bird calls, sewing silk, fishing rods, snuff boxes, camp bedsteads, rabbit snares, falcon hoods, naturalist's collecting boxes, bridles and saddles, hawk kites, conjuring apparatus, Masonic jewels, portable kitcheners, currypaste, a quantity of useful (?) medicine, a large collection of wearing apparel, and ninety-three boxes of Seidlitz powders.

The death of Major-General Frederick Chenevix-Trench, a retired officer of the Indian Army, occurred at Braemar in distressing circumstances. He disappeared from the house of his brother-in-law there on August 18. A force of men scoured the woodlands along the Mar-lodge-road, and the same day the body of the General was found by Charles Mackenzie above the Mill of Coul. He had been dead for some hours. At the inquiry, on the 22nd ultimo, the conclusion arrived at was that death was due to heart disease or a fit. The gallant officer was the eldest surviving son of Dr. Richard Chenevix-Trench, late Archbishop of Dublin, by the sister of the second Lord Ashdown. He was born in 1837, and married, in 1873, Mary, only daughter of Captain Charles B. Mulville, 4rd Dragoon Guards. He served in the Indian Mutiny, at the seige and capture of Delhi, with Hodson's Horse in the engagement of Gungeree, Puttialee, and Minpooriee, and at the seige and capture of Lucknow (medal with two clasps). He acted as military attache in St. Petersburg from 1881 to 1888, and retired from the service in 1887. General Chenevix-Trench received the C.M.G.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Among the disastrous results of the Indian deficit is the check given to industrial development. Whatever the state of the Treasury, the Army must be kept up, and the Law Courts must be kept open. But grants for new roads, however urgently required, may be stopped; old lines of communication, however necessary for local traffic, may be allowed to go out of repair; river embankments may be neglected, to the ruin of thousands of homesteads; navigable channels may be permitted to silt up; railways, irrigation works, and many useful undertakings may be starved. The Government of India finds itself in the position of a great landed proprietor compelled by financial troubles to let a valuable estate to run down. Its Department of Agriculture and Commerce represents at headquarters a vast number of schemes on which the the walfare of a hundred million peasants in an important degree depends. That Department, notwithstanding the ability and experience of its chief, has proved powerless to avert successive blows. The seizure on the Famine Insurance Fund perhaps attracted most attention in England. But the stoppage or ruthless curtailment of the grants necessary for internal development is felt in every province of India, and is exciting a larger aggregate amount of discontent. An example the far-reaching consequences of

THIS STARVATION POLICY

is to be seen in the Indian section of the International Exhibition at Antwerp. There probably never was an occasion on which it so behoved India to be well represented. The direct trade between Belgium and India practically dates from the Amsterdam Exhibition in 1883. In 1881 that trade barely amounted to one-third of a million rupees. In 1885-86 it had sprung up to close on four million rupees, and within ten years after the exhibition it exceeded six million rupees. It would be dangerous to apply the argument of "post hoc ergo propter hoc" to this rapid development. Other causes were also at work, but the collections sent by the Indian Government to Amsterdam made the commercial nations of Europe realize as they had never realized before the vast possibilities of a direct commerce with British India. Those collections were organized under skilled official supervision in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Admirable catalogues descriptive of the agricultural staples, fabrics, and art work exhibited were compiled by Mr. T. N. Mukharji, and one of them had the honour of being translated into French. Mr. Mukharji was also, if we remember rightly, deputed by the Government of India to arrange the exhibits at Amsterdam, and to render every assistance to mercantile inquirers after Indian produce. The example of the Indian Government, and the facilities which it offered to private exhibitors

STIMULATED INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE

in India to enter the field. Northern Europe saw for the first time the competing products of Dutch India and British India, placed, with some measure of completeness, side by side. For the first time, also, it awoke to the fact that in a great majority of cases British India could beat the Javanese articles alike as to quality and price. The present exhibition at Antwerp afforded an opportunity of following up the advantage. It is not too severe criticism to say that the opportunity has been lost. The Indian authorities found themselves compelled to premise in dealing with the subject "that financial considerations prevent any extensive contributions being furnished by the Government itself," a gentle euphemism for saying that the Government would send nothing except certain specimens of timber from the long-suffering Forest Department. It benevolently suggested to Indian coffee planters and tobacco growers that they should collect specimens of their produce, and it nobly granted £50 to one tobacco firm with that object in view. In a like spirit of munificence it left the exhibits of Indian art-works and fabrics to

A PARSI MERCHANT,

aided by a State subvention of about £60. It also applied to the Belgian authorities for free space, and actually expended £117 in securing it. These items, so far as we are informed, represent the total contributions which the Government found itself able to make towards the present exhibition of Indian produce to Europe. If we add a liberal allowance for postage stamps, freight, and packing boxes, the total expenditure for an empire with a hundred millions sterling of staples to sell, does not amount to the outlay of the smallest exhibitor of fancy soaps or sweetmeats. It would be alike useless and unfair to complain of the results. The Parsi merchant had to make his booth pay; and his embroideries, carved Bombay furniture, sandal-wood boxes, metal wares, trinkets and pretty chiffons of various sorts are no doubt as good as could be sold at the price. But a connoisseur can scarcely escape a feeling of shame that they should be exhibited to Europe as representative of the highest efforts of Indian plastic and textile skill. Some of them are merely the *articles de Paris* of the Indian bazaars. It must suffice to say that the stall is an attractive one, and seems to be a favorite with customers seeking a souvenir of the Antwerp Exhibition. The same can also be said of a second stall of Indian wares kept by a private exhibitor without even the aid of £60 from the Government of India. The tobacco exhibits are more important. Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, and Co. have sent a useful collection of the cigars which they manufacture in Tirhoot: and one that practically shows what European supervision can make of the Bengal leaf. But there is no adequate presentment of the tobacco products of Madras and Bombay, which supply the oldest and best known brands of Indian cigars. Such a collection could only have been organized by a central controlling body, and on the whole we have reason to be thankful that one local variety of Indian tobacco has been fairly brought before the European purchaser. It is with regard to the two other great staples of the British planting industry in India

COFFEE AND TEA,

that most regret must be felt. The Indian coffee planters and the Indian tea planters are trying to open new markets, and the Indian tea planters know that on their ability to do so the future of their enterprise depends. The Javanese planters are equally alive to this fact, and the Government of Holland has given a really admirable exhibition of the produce of the Dutch East Indies. To the European visitor who contrasts the well-designed collection in the Dutch section with the few tea samples in the section of British India, it must seem that the Dutch East Indies still has the monopoly of the Indian trade. After some inquiry we believe we are correct in saying that the Government of British India has not found itself able to assist the exhibition of its teas and coffees by the subvention of a single rupee. A London tea company, with a branch office in Brussels, has sent to the British section a small but interesting collection of its wares; and Indian tea is sold at the British refreshment bar. It is needless to enlarge on the utter inadequacy of the means adopted to the end in view. Indeed, the Dutch section, by way of illustrating the general Eastern trade of Holland, gives incidently a more important collection of British Indian teas than is to be found in the British Indian section. With

DEFCIT GRAPPLING AT ITS THROAT

the Government of India was powerless to attempt any similar collection, and the time has not yet come when the widely-scattered industries of the Indian continent, any more than the Indian railways or Indian irrigation enterprises, can organize their own representation without State organization and aid. But for the unwearied energy and the courageous acceptance of personal responsibilities which have throughout marked the action of her Majesty's Consul-General for Belgium the Indian section at the Antwerp Exhibition would have ended in something very like a fiasco. Any small success which it may have attained is due to Mr. de Courcy-Perry, ably assisted by Sir Charles Kennedy, and to the three or four private firms or companies who have sent samples of their goods.

The inadequate representation of Indian produce at Antwerp is the more to be lamented, as it marks a retrograde step from the position which British Indian products won at Amsterdam. To take the single example of tea-planting, the Indian industry in which British capitalists are at this moment most vitally interested. At the Amsterdam Exhibition a valuable collection of British Indian teas was shown, over 2,700 specimen packets were sold, and more than 40,000 cups of tea were served. Notwithstanding the previous inclination of the jurors towards Javanese varieties, 58 awards were granted to Indian teas, including a diploma of honour, 7 gold and 17 silver medals. The official report only regretted that while it was thus "in the power of the Indian Department of the Exhibition to create a demand for tea, it was unable to create also

A CONSTANT SUPPLY.

Those who bought packets almost invariably wanted more, and asked or wrote to know where it was to be obtained in similar packets after the close of the Exhibition." At this point the function of the Government very properly ceased and the business of the private merchant began. The direct shipment of tea from India to Holland is still insignificant, being under 16,000 lb.; but the transhipment of Indian teas from England to Holland exceeds a quarter of a million pounds. Indeed, a considerable re-exportation of Indian teas from Great Britain to Europe and America has developed since the Amsterdam Exhibition, and now amounts to 21-3 million pounds. It is this re-export trade which might have received a valuable impulse from the Antwerp Exhibition if Indian teas had been adequately brought to the notice of the European purchaser. The course of the trade shows that wherever Indian teas obtain a foothold they make their way. But it also shows that they are still scarcely known in the European market. The re-exports of China teas from Great Britain to the Continent and America continue ten times greater than the re-exports of Indian teas. It is no longer entirely a question of tea *versus* coffee, for the upper classes in Holland, Belgium, and Germany are beginning to use tea more freely, and medical men have raised the question whether the excessive consumption of coffee has not something to do with the obesity and failure of nerve force which is so common among middle-aged Germans. Curiously enough, it would appear that, next to America, the largest purchaser of Indian teas from Great Britain is Turkey, which, according to the returns, took in 1893 nearly half-a-million pounds. As we pointed out some time ago with regard to America, so also in Europe, the struggle is developing into one between the British capitalist and the Chinese peasant for the tea trade of the world. The Corean war, if sufficiently prolonged, will give the Indian and Ceylon planters another opportunity which they are not likely to let slip.—*Times*.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—August. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T S Hamilton, BCS	Major J M T Badgeley
Mr O S Parsons, BCS	Capt F A Blyth
Mr H B Beckett, B	Capt G C H Kinson
Mr W B Ayling, MCS	Capt L A M Stopford
Mr A W Seabrook, Bo	Capt W M Campbell
Major-Genl J N Crealock, CB	Lieut W W Chitty
	Lieut A W Weekes
Col J Waterhouse	Lieut G E J Perry
Col R Wace	Lieut G J F Soady
Lieut-Col C M Keighley, DSO	Lieut M B Roberts
	Surg-Major E Ferrand
Lt-Col D McN Campbell	Surg-Major H P Briggs
Major G Adye	Surg-Capt A J Hendley

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C C Quinn, BCS, till Oct 29	Major R H Twigg, 14 days
Mr A Kensington, BCS, 5 mos	Lieut N J H Powell, 2 mos
Mr E Geake, B, 4 mos	Lieut D M Bower, 6 mos
Mr G P Rose, CIE, B, till Oct 29	Lieut H W Weekes, 3 weeks
Mr D M Straight, B, 3 mos	Lieut C T Ducat, 2 mos
	Lieut G Moberly, 3 mos
Mr L M Jacob, B, 16 days	Lieut M R Hunter, 6 mos
Mr N F McLeod, B, 16 days	Lieut R S Wildey, 6 mos
	Surg-Major A E R Stephens, 3 mos and 28 dys
Mr N Hearle, B, 1 week	
Mr F S Barker, B, 3 mos	Surg-Capt F H T Walsh, 1 year
Mr H G Palliser, Bo, 16 days	Condr J A Bryant, 1 mo
Col R F C A Tytler, 6 mos	Condr H W Priest, 6 mos
Lt-Col A S Roberts, 2 mos	Condr G H Ashby, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C C Quinn, BCS	Major R H Twigg
Mr J Macpherson, BCS	Capt H M Power
Mr W F Wells, BCS	Capt C H Roe
Mr F S Hamilton, BCS	Capt H Parkins
Mr B De, B	Capt G B Smith
Mr J H Lace, B	Capt S D Gordon
Mr C A White, B	Capt J F Watson
Mr N F McLeod, B	Capt G S Kerrick
Mr C M Jordan, B	Lieut H A Vallings
Mr D Brooks, B	Lieut A R Barwell
Mr L M Jacob, B	Lieut W C Knight
Mr G P Rose, CIE	Lieut B H Rooke
Mr J S Campbell, B	Lieut A L C McCormick
Mr M Hearle	Lieut H W Weekes
Mr F S Barker	Lieut G Watling
Mr W B Gwyther	Sec Lieut G A R Watts
Mr W G Underwood, MCS	Sub-Lieut T H H Hand
	Condr S Craig
Mr H G Palliser, Bo	Condr J A Bryant
Mr C C Chambers, Bo	Condr V Phillips
Mr G A Hight, Bo	Condr O D Heathcote
Mr J E Dallas, Bo	Sub-Condr W Godfrey, Bo
Lieut-Col C M Keighley, DSO	

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Colonels.—Majors W P Newall and W F H Grey.

Captains to be Majors.—J H Jones, C Herbert, H H Orzard, G A Collins, W C Aslett, L S Peyton, A W L Bayly, D S O, W H Jameson, A Adye, J A H Pollock, C G M Fasken, L G Beckham, C J L Stewart.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts E R B Murry, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry; C M O'Reilly, from the Royal Irish Regt.; T R Maclachlan, from the Border Regt.; E T Browne, from the East Lancashire Regt.; W W F C Musgrave, from the West Yorkshire Regt.; T E Madden, from the South Wales Borderers; F De B Hancock, from the Lancashire Fus.; H J Riddell, from the Lincolnshire Regt.; Sec-Lieut W H Guthrie Smith, from the Scottish Rifles; Lieuts E A Swinhoe, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards; C E Ayerst, from the Devonshire Regt.; J H G S Chisholm, from the Devonshire Regt.; H Baillie, from the Royal West Surrey Regt.; Sec-Lieuts. H L Hole, from the Shropshire Light Infantry; K H Jackson, from the Liverpool Regt.; M H P Barlow, from the Liverpool Regt.; A H Ommanney, from the Wiltshire Regt.

To be Sec. Lieutenants.—Sec Lieuts W J Keen, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; E W Costello, from the West Yorkshire Regt.; E C Loch, from the Highland Light Infantry. The following Sec. Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—J B Bowring, W G P Murray, R H Palin, G M Wylie.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg.-Colonel.—Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. Stephen.

To be Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Colonels.—Surg.-Lieut.-Cols. F C Nicholson and T H Handley, C I E.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.—Surg.-Lt-Col S M Salaman, M D.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Apothecaries, 1st Grade, to be Senior Apothecaries, 2nd Grade, ranking as Hon. Lieutenants.—G F Fox and J E Gampbell.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following Officers:—Lt-Col C H Sheppard, I S C; Brig-Surg-Lt-Col R T Wright, M D., Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Major H D Rosseter, Durham Light Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant Genenal for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Col E Austin, whose tenure has expired; Capt A A E Campbell, I S C., to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt. I Eardley Wilmot, whose tenure has expired: Capt W A M Wilson, I S C., to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Capt J C Francis, deceased; Lieut H A Vowell, West Yorkshire Regt., to be Station Staff Officer, First Class, Madras Establishment, vice Capt Davies. The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Lieut C H Stuart, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be an A D C., vice Capt S C F Jackson, who has vacated.

ERRATUM.

The name of the Second Lieut of the Cheshire Regt appointed a Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps in the "London Gazette" of July 28, 1894, is Alexander Hazelwood Butler, and not as stated in that Gazette.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following candidates for the Indian Medical Service were successful at the examination, which commenced in London on Aug. 10. Fourteen appointments were made instead of thirteen, as at first announced:—

Milne, Mr C J	Ward, Mr A E J
Watling, Mr F H	Evans, Mr S
Stevens, Mr A F	McDonald, Mr J H
Gwyther, Mr A	Morgan, Mr E J
Carr, Mr W	Wall, Mr F
McMillan, Mr J D	Matthew, Mr C M
Bensley, Mr C H	Hamilton, Mr J A

A Swedish archæologist, Dr. Winte, has just made the astounding announcement that he has discovered the skeleton of Demosthenes.

Prizes, amounting to upwards of £1,000, are offered by the Egyptian Government for the best and four next best designs for the New Museum of Antiquities at Cairo.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Joshua Heywood Collins, £222,000; Mr. Thomas Macaulay Miller, £88,000; Mr. John Kaye, J.P., £86,000; Mrs. Margaret Currie, £30,000; Rev. Edward Hoare, £29,000; Mr. Henry Sharnborne Nathaniel Micklethwait, R.N. (ret.), £181,419; Rev. William Meynell Whittemore, D.D. £13,378; Mr. Charles William White, £10,705; Mrs. Elizabeth Allan, £104,000; Mr. John Scott, £76,000; Mr. George Goldsmid, £34,000; Mr. John Pennington Legh, £10,208; Mrs. Margaret Ann Pereira, £9,562; Mr. Thomas Plunket Cairnes, £358,359; Mr. Jonas Levy, £133,021; and Mr. Arthur John Marshall, £3,288.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

JAPAN—COREA—CHINA.

MR. CURZON'S NEW BOOK.

"Problems of the Far East Japan—Corea—China" (London: Longmans, Green and Co.) is the title of the Hon. George N. Curzon's latest volume. The book contains in part the outcome of two journeys round the world, in 1887-88 and in 1892-93. It is not intended to be taken as a book of travel, but rather "an attempt to examine, in a comparative light, the political, social, and economic conditions of the kingdoms and principalities of the Far East"—that is to say, of the countries lying between India and the Pacific Ocean. "I have no anterior theory to support," says Mr. Curzon, and no party interest, unless the British Empire be a party interest to serve." To Mr. Curzon's vision "all the nations of the East seem to group themselves as sections or parts, of varying age and utility, in the most wonderful piece of natural and human mechanism the world now presents—namely the political evolution of the Asiatic Continent. What function is fulfilled by each in the movement of this vast machine, how far they individually retard its progress or contribute to the collective thunder of its wheels is to me the most absorbing of problems. As regards Japan, Mr. Curzon concerns himself with "the efforts of a nation, still in pupilage, to assume the manners of the full grown man" with "the constitutional struggles through which Japan is passing," with "her relations with foreign Powers," and with "the future that awaits her immense ambitions." The Japanese "House of Representatives has rendered itself as disagreeable to successive Governments as it could, obstructing their measures, defeating their Budgets, and generally betraying an attitude that might have been studied in Irish academies." Mr. Curzon sees "not a little to dispirit and dismay" in the operation of free institutions in Japan, as well as nearer home. He illustrates the political position by a fairly full review of the Parliamentary Sessions of 1892-93 and 1893, and the General Election of 1894. Mr. Curzon finds the military and naval forces of Japan in admirable condition, and is gladdened by "the signs of a quite uncommon financial prosperity." The great question between Japan and the Powers is the question of Treaty Revision, the history of which Mr. Curzon reviews, showing the main difficulties besetting it. Turning to Corea, Mr. Curzon gives an account of his interview with

THE COREAN FOREIGN MINISTER

preceding that vi[illegible]ing:—

Before proceeding to the royal audience, I enjoyed an interview with the President of the Corean Foreign Office, an old gentleman with faultless black hat, a benign and sleepy expression, plump cheeks, and long thin grey moustache and beard. I remember some of his questions and answers. Having been particularly warned not to admit to him that I was only thirty-three years old, an age to which no respect attaches in Corea when he put to me the straight question (invariably the first in an Oriental dialogue) "How old are you?" I unhesitatingly responded, "Forty." "Dear me," he said, "you look very young for that. How do you account for it?" "By the fact," I replied," that I have been travelling for a month in the superb climate of his Majesty's dominions." Hearing that I has been a Minister of the Crown in England, he inquired what had been my salary, and added," I suppose you found that by far the most agreeable feature of office. But no doubt the perquisites were very much larger still." Finally cautious that in his own country it is not easy for any one to become a member of the Government, unless he is related to the family of the King or Queen, he said to me, "I presume you are a near relative of Her Majesty the Queen of England." "No," I replied, "I am not." But, observing the look of disgust that passed over his countenance, I was fain to add "I am, however, as yet an unmarried man," with which unscrupulous suggestion I completely regained the old gentleman's favour.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Mr. Curzon treats the political and commercial symptoms of Corea, giving special attention to political relations.

A more anomalous political condition certainly does not exist in the world than that of a country which itself claims to be both independent and dependent, and can produce powerful evidence in support of either hypothesis; and as to which outside Powers advance pretensions of suzerainty control, protection, alliance, most favoured nation treatment or technical equality, for all of which there is considerable show of justification. This curious state of affairs has arisen, in the first place or of the peculiar geographical situation of Corea on a sort of Tom Tiddler ground between China, Russia, and Japan; and, secondly, out of that contradictory policy pursued by the first-named of these Powers in moments of calculation or of alarm at the attitude or encroachments of the others.

COREA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Curzon's version of Corea's relations with Japan is as follows:—Active and business-like as compared with the indolent Coreans possessed of capital, and understanding how to make others pay through the nose for the loan of it, Japan's colonists and merchants have gradually fastened a grip on the weaker country which it will be exceedingly difficult to shake off. . . . . Civil and obliging in their own country, the Japanese develop in Corea a faculty for bullying and bluster that is the result partly of national vanity, partly of the memories of the past. . . Till quite recently Count Ito and his colleagues were not believed to have any sympathy with the intemperate and swaggering attitude of the Radical and Jingo party in Japan towards the weaker State. They appeared to recognise that Japanese policy in Corea could only attain its ends by a friendly understanding with China, that the effort to recover purely political ascendancy in Seoul was incompatible with such an understanding, and that every attempt to humiliate or terrorise over Corea was to play China's game, and to tighten the bonds that united the vassal with the suzerain. At the same time no Japanese Minister could afford altogether to abandon the immemorial claims of his country over the petty adjacent kingdom; while every Japanese Minister has now to deal with a people—namely, his own countrymen—who, when their so-called patriotic instincts are appealed to, are apt to respond by going stark mad. It is the latter phenomenon, and the skilful but not too scrupulous use that has been made of it, that are responsible for the events occurring in Corea as these pages go to press.

PROVOCATION.

Mr. Curzon thinks Japan "cannot escape the blame of provocation, and will, in the long run, be the sufferer by the issue. He justifies the policy of the Chinese in Corea:—

Judged by its results, it might be said that the policy of Li Hung Chang, however little shaped by canons either of logic or of international custom, was not unsuccessful. Such logical faux pas was in the end retrieved by some practical advantage. If he declined to punish Corea in the first place for her attacks upon missionaries and foreigners, he thereby escaped responsibilities for her cruelties. If he allowed Corea, a vassal State of China, to make treaties with foreign Powers, he at the same time vindicated his right to appear as go-between—a capacity in which Japan was most anxious to figure. By these means he might claim to have enlisted the interest of foreign Powers as a set-off to the only two rivals whom China seriously fears in Corea—viz., Japan and Russia. Finally, having surrendered some of the technical symbols of suzerainty, he offered a very practical demonstration of the remainder at all moments of crisis, and by judicious advances of money obtained a firm hold upon Corean administration. His policy, indeed, towards Corea might not inaptly be compared with that of Great Britain during the last decade towards Egypt, where every species of technical anomaly has yet been the ultimate precursor of a vigorous and commanding control. It remains to be seen whether he can cope with the new situation.

As for the connection of

RUSSIA

with Corean politics, Mr. Curzon says that both China and Japan, "are in reality looking over their shoulders at the real antagonist, Russia. Both are equally concerned in keeping her out. She would not be more odious to the one in the Yellow Sea than to the other in the Sea of Japan. Both are secretly conscious that by a mutual understanding alone between them can this object be secured. Mr. Curzon's review of the forces in operation in the Chinese Empire will be found serviceable and suggestive. As to the so-called awakening of

CHINA

The continued national existence of the Yellow Race may be regarded as assured. But that the empire which in the last fifty years has lost Siam, Burma, Annam, Tonking, and part of Manchuria, and has already seen a foreign army in Pekin; whose standard of civil and political perfection; is summed up in the stationary idea; which, after half a-century of intercourse with ministers, missionaries, and merchants, regards all these as intolerable nuisances, and one of the number with intolerable aversion; which only adopts the lessons they have taught her when the surrender is dictated by her necessities or her fears; and which, after a twenty years' observation of the neighbouring example of Japan, looks with increasing contempt upon a frailty so feeble and impetuous—that this empire is likely to falsify the whole course of its history and to wrench round the bent of its own deep-seated inclinations, simply because the shriek of the steam-whistle or the roar of cannon is heard at its gates, is a hypothesis that ignores the accumulated lessons of political science, and postulates a revival of age of miracles. I have narrated the stages of China's tardy advance, and I have shown how far she has condescended to reform. But it remains a mechanical and not a moral advance; it is an artificial and not an organic reform. . . . Politically speaking, her star is a waning and not a rising orb."

Mr. Curzon's view of Britain's future in the Far East is that "the true fulcrum of Asiatic dominion seems increasingly to lie in the empire of Hindustan. The secret of the mastery of the world is, if only they knew it, in the possession of the British people."

RICARDO'S EXCHANGE RE[illegible]

Mr. A. M. Lindsey further discussing this subject in the *Englishman* says:—In my letter in your issue of the 4th instant I said that all economists admit that there is only one reliable remedy for a fall in sterling exchange, *viz.*, an arrangement under which the local currency, whatever it may consist of, shall be convertible into gold at a fixed rate for foreign payment purposes. I pointed out that the great defect in the currency legislation of June 1893, was the omission of a provision of this nature, and I showed that the Parliament of the United Kingdom in effecting a change of standard in 1819 had adopted this remedy in a form which the Government of India would do well to imitate. They made the local currency convertible into gold bars, weighing each 60 ounces. This was a convenient and economical measure. It prevented any great curtailment of the existing currency because the gold in the form of bars could not be used in the internal circulation, and it was economical because it confined the use of gold to the rare occasions when a currency seeks export, and to the small amount spareable for export. This expedient was devised by the greatest currency authority that ever lived, Ricardo; and experience proved that it worked admirably. This is the expedient the Central Committee of the Currency Association recommended the Government of India to follow in June last, but for the sake of further convenience, and greater economy, they proposed that the gold reserve, instead of being kept in India in the form of bars, shall be kept in London in the form of sterling money. The object is to confine the use of gold to foreign payments, and if the gold is not to be used in the internal circulation there is no need to incur trouble and expense in bringing the gold out to India merely for the purpose of having it sent back again. With the example of 1819 before him, it is difficult to understand why Sir David Barbour should have sought to regulate the quantity of the rupee currency and to prevent a fall in sterling exchange by arbitrary sales of melted rupees, the effect of which on exchange would be at least indirect and uncertain, and would expose Government to constant criticism, while the device adopted in 1819 would relieve Government of all responsibility by working in an automatic manner, withdrawing from circulation those rupees only that are pushing down exchange and curing the fall in exchange in a direct infallible way by curtailing the demand for sterling bills. The only possible reason for the Government of India preferring regulation of the currency and exchange by sales of melted rupees to regulation by convertibility is that they fear that convertibility with the aid of a conversion fund in London will cause inconvenience and expense. Bearing this in mind I have been careful to suggest arrangements which, while ensuring safety and efficiency, caused little or no inconvenience or expense, and it is because the changes in my arrangements proposed by Mr. Atkinson greatly increase both inconvenience and expense that I condemn them. We are supposed to be threshing out in your columns the difference in our opinions, but there is no use my continuing the process if Mr. Atkinson wont meet my arguments. I shall, however, once more enumerate these arguments and compare them with Mr. Atkinson's replies on the three points on which we differ:—

1. The proposal I have made ever since 1876 is that the Bank of England should hold the sterling reserve, and should, as Agent for the Government of India, sell drafts on India, and cash the drafts drawn in India on London. Mr. Atkinson proposes that these operations should be entrusted to a bank formed by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, or to three branches to be opened by these banks in London. My objection to this change was that the sale of drafts at fixed rates is a simple matter requiring no banking skill, and there is no need to create fresh banking machinery when there is machinery ready at hand suitable in every respect for carrying out the work. The gold reserve, whether small or large, will be safe in the hands of the Bank of England, and that Bank can easily issue on cash demand drafts at fixed rates of exchange. The only reply Mr. Atkinson gives to this is to ask a series of questions which are as applicable to the case of the Presidency Banks as to the Bank of England. He asks would the Bank of England consent to undertake the duty? Would the Home Government permit it? Would it be lawful? He points out that Professor Foxwell said it was doubtful whether the Bank of England would undertake the agency and the risk involved; but Mr. Atkinson should know that Professor Foxwell wrote this under a misapprehension, because under both schemes the Bank will act merely as agent of Government and will incur no risk beyond what it incurs at present in issuing Council Bills and cashing cheques drawn by the India Office. A large depositor like the Secretary of State for India, who keeps, as a rule, a balance of £2 to £4 millions in the hands of the Bank of England, should have no difficulty in getting that Bank to take charge of a fresh deposit, large or small, or even to open a credit for £5 millions on the usual terms if the Government of India should elect to finance in the cheap form of a credit instead of by a fixed reserve to meet obligations that would rarely arise.

These reasons are sufficent, I think, to condemn the change proposed by Mr. Atkinson in this part of my scheme, but another important reason is that the Bank of England has power under the 3rd clause of the Bank Act to issue notes against silver bullion at any time to the extent of one-fourth part of the gold coin and bullion at such time held by the Bank of England. This means that at the present time the Bank of England without curtailing its asset or disturbing in the least its own business or the circulation of the United Kingdom might issue notes against rupees (just as it issues notes against gold from Australia) up to the extent of about £10 millions; and Mr. Van den Berg, formerly President of the Java Bank, now President of the Netherlands Bank, and representative of Holland at the late International Monetary Conference at Brussels, who has had more experience than anyone else in the management of token silver currencies, unsupported by local reserves of gold, hold that all that is necessary to fix our sterling exchange is to supplement our present currency arrangements by a provision that will enable remitters from India to London to convert rupees into Bank of England notes to the Issue Department of the Bank, at a rate fixed, so that when fresh currency is wanted in India, the rupees in the Issue Department will be found the most profitable mode of remitting specie to India.

In your issue of the 15th ultimo I gave reasons for believing that an arrangement such as this would not only fix our sterling exchange, but would also put a stop to the great defect in the Home currency system, *viz.*, in elasticity at times oppressive, if the Bank of England would not only be prepared to issue notes against rupees deposited in their Issue Department, but would also issue notes against rupees and sovereigns *en route* to the Issue Department. There appears to be nothing in the Bank Act to prevent the Bank of England from so acting, and if this simple device will remove the defect in the Bank Act that Mr. Gladstone in 1873 and Mr. Goschen in 1891 attempted to remedy, as well as fix our sterling exchange, it is very desirable that these matters should be kept in view when the Government of India take steps to complete our present currency arrangements. The alleged scarcity of gold, the views of Mr. Van den Berg as expressed in the reply to question 1758, put by the Herschell Committee, the suggestion made by Lord Salisbury in December, 1893, that the Home Government should borrow £10 millions gold over which interest should be paid in silver in order to help India to carry out her change of standard, are all good grounds for the Government of India claiming the assistance from the Bank of England which the Bank was prepared to give to foreign countries, free of charge, provided they would re-establish bi-metallism, India is attempting to fix, not only her own sterling exchange but also the sterling exchanges of two Crown Colonies, *viz.*, Ceylon and Mauritius, and in return, India may well ask that the Bank of England shall utilize the third clause of the Bank Act and advance on security of rupees an amount of gold that cannot be employed at a profit in any other way.

Mr. Atkinson says it is dangerous to build up a scheme dependent on such a condition, but this is a question not of what is essential, but of what is expedient. The essential features of my scheme are that our sterling exchange shall be fixed by making the rupee currency interchangeable with gold directly or indirectly at fixed rates, and that rupees shall be interchangeable with gold for foreign payment purposes only. All other features of the scheme are matters of detail on which I keep an open mind. My scheme is not dependent on the assistance of the Bank of England. All I say is that if a sterling conversion fund is kept in London it is desirable that the conversion operations should be entrusted to the Bank, which has power to issue £3 to £10 millions free of expense or inconvenience against silver. If this is done, we may rest assured that the privilege will be taken advantage of sooner or later, and that India will thereby benefit. In order, therefore, to save expense as well as inconvenience, it is better, I hold, to make use of the banking machinery ready at hand instead of creating new machinery.

In the race for yachts over 60-rating, at the Royal Dorset Club regatta, the Prince of Wales' Britannia defeated Mr. Clarke's Satanita.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar's decision to abandon the manœuvres at Smolensk is due to the discovery of a widespread plot. The recent dismissal of the Prefect of Police at Moscow is ascribed to the same cause.

THE NATIVE DIFFICULTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Rhodes, in moving the second reading of the Glen Grey Bill, made (says Reuter's Cape Town correspondent under date August 1) one of the best speeches in the House of Assembly this Session. The hon. gentleman spoke for nearly two hours, and reviewed each point of the bill. He said the proposition he was putting to the House was that he did not feel that the effect of having 1,000,000 natives in this country was a reason for any serious anxiety. Properly directed and properly looked after, he thought natives would be a great source of assistance and wealth. He pointed out that natives had been left in great reserves, provided with nothing to occupy their minds. The result was that these people were living a life of sloth and laziness, and devoted themselves to an enormous extent to the multiplication of children. The Transkei in twenty years' time would be unable to support its people at the existing rate of increase, and the problem was, what was to become of these people? It was the duty of the Government to remove these poor children out of their sloth and laziness and give them some gentle stimulant to go forth and find out something of the dignity of labour. He said if the House approved of the bill he proposed to apply portions of it to other native areas. With regard to communal tenure and the voters' list, he said as the Government protected the land the natives had no right to claim a vote upon it, but they were fully entitled to vote if they built a house thereon worth £75, or possessed one of £25 under the old franchise. Regarding the labour tax, he said the clause chiefly dealt with natives who went loafing about locations, and who would not work. It must be brought home to such natives that in future they would have to spend their lives in manual labour, and the sooner that was brought home to them the better. It was not proposed to enforce the tax upon natives who cultivated their ground or were otherwise employed. If he was successful with his present idea his next step would be to do away with locations on private farms, which were harbours for stolen stock. The Premier also said that it was intended to establish industrial schools with money received from taxation. With regard to the cancelling of the liquor licences, Mr. Rhodes said if the majority of voters expressed a desire to close any canteen, some compensation would have to be given if justice was to be done. This compensation was fixed at three years' drawings. The district council, which would control local affairs in Glen Grey, would be constituted of natives nominated by the Government. Continuing, Mr. Rhodes said the alienation of the land was only to take place subject to consent of the Government, and it was not intended that land should be be sold to whites. In conclusion, Mr. Rhodes asked the House to deal with the question with open minds, and said: "You are sitting in judgment on Africa at the present moment. I have merely submitted to the House my ideas on the question. It is a proposition submitted to provide the natives with district councils. It is a proposition submitted to employ their minds on any simple question in connection with local affairs. It is a proposition to remove the liquor pest, and last, but not least, by the gentle stimulant of a labour tax you will remove them from a life of sloth and laziness, you will teach them the dignity of labour and make them contribute to the prosperity of the State, and make them give some return for our wise and good government.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUG. 21.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut Sir E P Stracey, Bart, from 3rd Bn the Norfolk Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A M Knowles resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards—Major W R Goold-Adams resigns his combatant commission on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Lieut H de C Eastwood to be Captain, vice J E Benbow, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Capt the Hon H F White is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut G H Davidson to be Adjutant, vice Capt W Douglas, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Norfolk Regt—Lieut-Col H Gunter, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut L W Fox to be Captain, vice A W A Pollock, promoted; Lieut A R Foord, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice L W Fox, with precedence in the regiment next below Lieut A B Whatman.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Qmr and Hon Capt W Hay is placed on retired pay.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut-Col A G Wavell, on completion of four year' service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—The initials of Qmr and Hon Capt C J Smith, who retired on retired pay, in the "Gazette" of July 27, 1894, are as now, and not as therein stated.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lieut R J Ross to be Adjutant, vice Capt E W R Stephenson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Service Corps—The following 1st Class Staff Sergt-Majors to be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—M Cairns, vice Hon Lieut C H Murdoch, retired; C R Law, vice Hon Lieut G Sidmouth, retired; W E Barnes, vice Hon Capt J Dean, retired.

Staff—Major-Gen Sir F W Grenfell, GCMG, KCB, from Deputy Adjutant-General for Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers, to be Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting; Brevet Col R Auld, from a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General and to have the substantive work of Colonel in the Army, vice Col E H Sartorius, VC, who has vacated that appointment; Lieut-Col the Hon'ble F W Stopford, from half-pay, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Col R Auld; Major F R C Carleton, the Durham Light Infantry, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col the Hon F W Stopford.

Army Medical Staff.—Surg-Col (local and temporary Surg-Major-Gen) T Walsh to be a Surgeon-Major-General, vice P B Smith, M D, retired; Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col W D Wilson, M B, to be Surgeon-Colonel, vice T Walsh; Surg-Lieut-Col A L Brown to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W D Wilson, M B; Surg-Major R C K Laffan, from the Seconded List, to be Surgeon-Major; Qmr and Hon Capt J Thomson retires on retired pay.

Army Pay Department—Major W R Goold-Adams, 1st Dragoon Guards, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain; Capt R A Vowell, the Leicestershire Regt, to be Paymaster.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Lieut Col A E Queripel is seconded whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department in India dated May 28, 1894; Vet Major G A A Oliver to be Veteratnary-Lieutenant Colonel, vice A E Queripel; E J Barry, gentleman, to be Veterinary-Lieutenant in succession to Vet Lieut Col A E Queripel.

Half-Pay—Major the Hon F W Stopford, from Grenadier Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memoranda—The promotion of Col Sir F Carrington, K C M G, to be Major-General, vice W Allan, retired, which was notified in the "Gazette" of July 17, 1894, is cancelled. The following promotions take place in succession to the Right Hon G J, Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B, G C M G, commanding the Forces in Ireland, promoted to the paid establishment of Field-Marshal on May 26, 1894:—Lt-Gen Sir R Gipps, K C B, Military Secretary Headquarters of the Army, to be Generals; Major-Gen H C Wilkinson, C B commanding the troops North-Eastern District, to be Lieutenant-General; Col Sir F Carrington, K C M G, from Lieutenant-Colonel half pay, to be Major-General; Col E H Sartorius, V C, on completion of his period of service as Assistant-Adjutant-General, Southern District, is placed on half-pay; Col M Williams, half pay, is placed on retired pay; Lt-Col D A G C Graham, half pay, is placed on retired pay. The following Quartermasters and Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—J Carr, the Devonshire Regt; H Carlaw, the Gordon Highlanders.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieut T E Stuart, 1st Essex Volunteer Artillery (Eastern Division Royal Artillery), to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—E S Poe, to Blenheim (Sept 1); A C Corry, to Achilles (Sept 25)

Commanders—J L Marx, to Barosa (Aug 29); H M T Tudor to Bellona (Aug 29); G E S Knowligg, to Impregnable (Aug 22); A F Weldon, to Edinburgh (Sept 6)

Lieutenants—W H Eyre, to Ganges; T C Fenton, for Coast Guard, Newcastle (Sept 1); A R A Stock, for Coast Guard Inverness (Aug 22); W H W Grove, for Coast Guard, Sheerness (Aug 9); E P Powell, for Coast Guard, Greenock (Aug 29); A H Oliver for Dockyard Reserve, Devonport (Aug 29); A Gillespie, to Lion (Aug 29); C H Unfreville, to Pembroke (Aug 9); A T Taylor, to Aurora (Aug 18); W Richardson (as 1st) and F G Bird (G), to Mercury; O de B Broke, to Devastation (G); V H G Bernard, to Mercy (G); M Woollcombe, to Galatea (G); C F Rupert, to Rupert (G); G P W Hope, to Benbow (G); C W Keighley-Peach, to Aurora (G); D L Dent, W R Hall, H du C Luard, and Hon H E A'Court, to Excellent; N C Palmer and S A Hickeley, to Cambridge; J C Ley and J S W Talbot-Ponsonby, to Sheerness Gunnery School, all to date Aug 20; H D Law, to Durham; F H Paton to Nautilus, both in command (Sept 1); E R Sankey and G T Webster, to Malabar, F E Massey-Dawson, to Jason (N), W H D'Oyly, to Warspite, as flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral St John F W Kennedy, to Hood, H A Adams, to Edgar, H C Carr, to Ramillies, T G Fraser, to Magdala, additional (Aug 20); C G M Cradock, to Victoria and Albert (Aug 25); R A Nugent and I P Barton, to Magdala (Aug 26); G M Paine, to Ramillies (Aug 29); J M Stoke, to Benbow, A L Cay and H M Doughty, to Ruby, A H Williamson, to R N Barracks, Devonport W O Oliver and H C Boyle, to Bonaventure, and S T Armitage, to Caroline (Sept 1); H B Pelly, to Britannia (Sept 3); S B Norfalk, to Phœbe, A C C Horne, to Calypso (Sept 1); R B Abdy, to Albacore (Oct 1); W Ricketts, to Sharpshooter, both in command (Sept 15); J B Sparkes (N) and H D R Watson, to Sharpshooter, (Sept 15); C J T Horner (as 1st), C W C Strickland, and T D Sheppard (N) to Bellona (Aug 29); F A L Andrews (N) and Lawrence de W Satow, to Rapid (Aug 25); E Alton, to Rapid, undated; H Le D Stapleton, to Benbow (Sept 25); John de M Hutchinson, to Northampton (as 1st) (Sept 25); L E Power, to President, additional (Oct 1)

Sub-Lieutenants—F G P Butler, to Leda (N) (Aug 12); P W E Hill, to Abyssinia (Aug 23)

Midshipmen—H Haire-Forster, to Hood (Aug 15); A E Silvertop, to Blenheim (Aug 18)

Naval Cadets—T C H Williams, to Endymion (Aug 14); F A Marten and E J A Fullerton, to Ramillies (Aug 15); W J C Lake, H D Warburg, C C Walcot and H W C Hughes, to Trafalgar (Aug 15); S Newcome, A F Ballard and C L L Young, to Hood (Aug 15); R C Hawkins and G P Bevan, to Rodney (Aug 15); B G Washington, to Edgar (Aug 15); H J Orr and A H F Johnston, to Howe, additional (Aug 15); A F S Armitage, E H F Boughey, L T L Jones, F G C Coates, F F Chapman, L W Braithwaite and J H Aitken, to Nile (Aug 15)

Staff-Engineers—R Harris, to Shannon (Aug 17); J Shirvell, to Terror, additional (Aug 17); J Fielder, to Victory, additional, for Pallas (Sept 17)

Chief Engineers—J Kerr, to Calypso (Aug 17); W J Mabb, to Barosa, A V Blake, to Iron Duke (Aug 29); A H Slade, to Penelope (Aug 22)

Engineers—C E Eldred, to Terror, additional (Aug 17); A R Pattison, to Royal Sovereign, F W Highton, to Wildfire, F M Cottam, to Alarm (Aug 24); C J James, to Haveck, and G Ramsay, to Blanche (Aug 22); H E Tregenna, to Bellona, W A P Smith, to Barosa, C M'K Norris, to Niger (Aug 29)

Assistant Engineers—H R S Hughes, to Trafalgar, probationary (Aug 21)

Fleet Surgeon—E E Mahon, C B, to Royal Marine Artillery, Eastney (Aug 20)

Surgeons—R A Fitch, to Ramillies, H F Illewicz, to R M Artillery, Eastney (Aug 20); J Grant, M B, to Adventure, R E Price, M B, to Herald, J P Willis, M B, to Repulse, L Bidwell, to St Vincent (Aug 22); J Jenkins to Royal Marine, Plymouth, J D Hughes, to Vivid (Aug 28); J D Menzies, to Sharpshooter (Sept 15); J R McDonnell, to Barosa, Edgar R Dimsey, to Bellona (Aug 29)

Staff Paymasters—R A Moore, to Bellona (Aug 29); D J Macdonald, to Blenheim (Oct 1)

Paymaster—S E Elliott, to Barrosa, (Aug 29)

Assistant Paymaster—W Davies, to Rupert (Aug 21)

Chief Boatswain—J Kirby, to be boatswain of Devonport Dockyard (Sept 2)

Admiralty, Aug 14, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1876, Lieut W J Moore has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Aug 15 1894—Sub Lieut J B Yates, Royal Naval Reserve, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (Aug 14).

Aug, 17—Royal Marine Artillery—Capt and Brevet Major G D C Raitt to be Major, vice Down, retired.

Aug 18—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt T M Nelson is placed on half pay on account of ill-health.

Fleet Engineers—B F Pine and C M Collins have been awarded the Greenwich Hospital Pensions of £50 a year for Chief Engineers, vacant by the death of Fleet Engineers W B Minhennick and E O Crichton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. & O Co's s s Malacca, 2615 tons, Captain P W Case, cleared yesterday for China &c, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line s s Clan Monroe, 1436 tons, Captain D Dall, cleared yesterday for Stettin, with a general cargo.

The s s Larnaca, 1,492 tons, Captain J S Gardner, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Hull, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain C Stabb, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T M Whitshead, cleared yerterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The P and O Co's s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Aden, with English Mail, experienced moderate to fresh monsoon to within 400 miles of Bombay.

The s s Iran, 2,317 tons, Captain A Jennings, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Newport (16th August), with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain Henry Bolckow, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo, 267 cases opium, 83 horses, Mr Mirza Hossen Alli and family as cabin and 72 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta (19th August) via coast ports, brought a general cargo and three deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced from Cannanore to Ratnagiri, N-N-W wind with hard rain squalls and moderate sea.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOIFICATIONS.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

India—Bay of Bengal—Gulf of Martaban—

Rangoon River entrance.

Spit Light-vessel placed in position.

With reference to Notice to Mariners dated 9th May 1894, telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 4th instant, that the spit light-vessel at the entrance to Rangoon river has been placed in position in 20 feet, low water springs on the bearings noted:

Eastern Grove Light-house ...N. 16° E.
Elephant Point Obelisk ...N. 44° W.

The Eastern Grove light-house in line with the spit light-vessel N. 16° E leads 100 yards west of the lower eastern buoy, therefore on the flood tide an allowance must be made to clear the buoy.

(All bearings are magnetic.)

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Assam (s)............	Leigh............	Aden, Sept. 4.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Larnaca, Gardner, for Hamburg and Hull.
" Malacca, Case, for China.
" Loodiana, Stabb, for Calcutta.
" Clan Munroe, Dall, for Stettin.
" Pachumba, Whitehead, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Patna, for Calcutta via coast ports.
" Nizam, for Calcutta and coast ports.
" Naseri, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
6 Saint Pancras s......Young ....Singapore, Aug 21
Maharani s..........Elliot ....Rangoon, Aug 31

DEPARTURES.

Sept 6—Steamers Nurani, Pekin, Katoria and Vadala

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
June 21	Rufiyi	Pfeil	Kiel		
August 13	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Somali coast.		
18	Falls of Inversnaid ...	Wright	Barry		
	Feronia	Butterwick...	Cardiff	29	Kurrachee
23	Assam	Leig	Bombay	4	Bombay
25	S Berkhud ...	Platt	Somali coast.	27	Somali coast
	Tatsuta (J gun boat)...	Stranack	Tyne		
27	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida	29	Hodeida
	Thames	Seaton	London	27	Bombay
	Caledonien ...	Flondy	China	28	Marseilles
28	Inchlonga ...	Hennebery ...	Bassien.........		Port Said F O
	Pedro-de-Satrustegui	DeOnozain ...	Liverpool......	9	Manilla
	Singapore ...	Canepa.........	Bombay	28	Genoa
	Eastry	Watley	Saigon		Port Said FO
	Utrecht	DeGoede	Rotterdam ...		Batavia
	Woodcock ...	Craig	Somali coast.		Somali coast
	Venezia	Susini.........	Mussowa......	9	Mussowa
	Isla-de-Luzon	Ugarte	Manilla.........	28	Liverpool
29	Dalhousie R I M.........	Barwick	Cruise		
	Oceanien	Schmitz	Marseilles ...	30	China
	Manora.........	Henderson ...	Calcutta		London
	Haxby	Brown	Java		Port Said F O
	Hydapes	Gordon	Bombay	31	Brindisi
31	Hodeida	Kumal	Hodeida	3	Suez
	Traveller	Jackson	London.........	31	Calcutta
	Woodcock ...	Craig	Somali coast.	1	Somali coast
	Clan Macintyre.........	Miller	Madras.........	31	London
September 1	Gorji	Thomas	Jeddah.........	1	Bussorah
	Gisela	Mitis	Trieste	2	Bombay
3	Ethelgonda...	Goding	New York		
	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida		

Aden, September 3.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 10.

For Liverpool.

Australia s—7,998 cwts rice and 4 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton and 100 bales wool, Thos H Moore and Co; 66 bales wool, Ebjee S wjee; 51 bales wool, Pragjee Dayall; 37 bales wool, T Jeewandas; 200 bales wool Nursey Khatao; 135 bales wool C Nanjee; 65 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara; 28 bales wool, M Laljee.

For Hull.

Mikado s—11,400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co; 3,985 cwts cotton seed, Indian Cottonseed Product Co.

Larnaca s—750 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher.

For Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—4,000 cwts linseed, F Fisher and Co; 9,598 cwts linseed and 33,498 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams and 2½ cwts gum, Carl Wallach; 8,33 cwts linseed and 4,018 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

Larnaca s—201 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 4,860 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 40 bales cotton fly, J Merwanjee; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Courtfield s—2,000 bags rice, Thos H Moore and Co; 5,000 bags rice, Darsee Nanjee and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 125 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 4,530 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Stettin.

Clan Munroe s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—80 cwts isinglass, R Cooverjee.

For Naples.

Manilla s—390 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,140 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Leghorn.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Malacca s—75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1½ chests opium, T Sitaram; 5 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Malacca s—33 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 44	64 6	64 89	55 16
Monday, Septr. 10th	0 50	3 43	3 55	3 24
Total	82 91	67 49	68 44	58 40
Total fall to Septr. 10th, 1893	76 59	65 71	63 47	60 11
Total fall to Sept. 10th, 1892	111 46	90 59	88 72	86 53

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·631	Calm	2	88·1	76·9	83	..	27·56	+4·11
Agra	29·669	SE	3	90·1	75·8	91	0·16	29·44	+5·76
Cawnpore..	29·705	SE	1	89·3	77·1	85	...	40·38	...
Allahabad...	29·660	Calm	2	91·6	78·8	85	...	45·55	+13·87
Jhansi.........	29·684	NNE	1	91·1	76·7	87	0·60	43·67	+10·93
Jacobabad...	29·634	Calm	2	105·4	80·6	68	...	0·20	−2·53
Karachi	29·713	WSW	11	88·5	77·3	82	...	18·63	+12·74
Jeypore	29·675	Calm	1	92·6	76·9	81	...	25·50	+1·37
Ajmere	29·692	W	6	89·4	76·1	82	...	23·34	+4·72
Deesa	29·729	NW	7	92·8	77·5	85	...	21·52	−1·60
Ahmedabad	29·743	NNW	2	92·2	78·1	82	...	45·04	...
Bhuj	29·727	WNW	10	95·0	73·4	82	1·12	27·44	+14·73
Rajkot	29·745	W	9	91·9	72·8	80	...	45·62	+20·87
Veraval ...	29·747	W	9	83·5	75·8	82	..	24·81	..
Neemuch ...	29·714	W	5	89·2	73·2	88	0·05	21·91	−5·09
Indore	29·723	NNW	3	88·0	70·6	88	0·63	20·32	−5·97
Saugor	29·697	Calm	1	88·3	74·1	88	0·50	593·6	+19·91
Jubbulpore.	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
Khandwa...	29·727	W	6	87·2	74·2	98	0·09	27·55	+2·37
Raipur	29·670	Calm	3	89·8	77·1	85	...	42·37	+1·79
Nagpur	29·719	Calm	1	87·8	74·1	94	0·19	41·70	+4·10
Amraoti......	29·704	ESE	1	86·6	70·8	89	...	32·95	+6·28
Akola.........	29·702	W	5	86·0	73·2	91	0·31	24·47	−1·68
Surat	29·751	W	M	89·6	77·6	82	...	42·36	+3·19
Malegaon...	29·746	WNW	7	86·4	70·7	93	1·89	13·61	−2·10
Bombay ...	29·784	E	10	80·1	74·9	95	3·03	58·56	−4·13
Poona.........	29·791	SW	9	79·6	69·4	95	0·05	17·64	+1·63
Aurangabad	29·738	WSW	2	81·3	70·6	78	0·24	12·74	...
Sholapur ...	29·775	NW	10	80·8	69·6	83	...	11·93	−7·68
Ratnagiri....	29·790	NE	5	82·4	76·9	88	0·51	90·69	−6·94
Belgaum ...	29·776	W	15	76·8	65·3	83	0·07	39·44	+5·13
Goa	29·802	NNW	7	82·6	74·4	83	0·19	79·95	...
Karwar	29·804	NNE	2	81·7	74·0	88	0·18	84·69	−21·65
Mangalore..	29·833	Calm	1	83·8	73·4	86	0·64	105·41	+8·95
Calicut	29·837	NW	3	81·7	74·1	85	0·74	84·70	+4·31
Cochin	29·845	Calm	M	83·2	74·7	82	0·16	55·45	−11·09
Bangalore...	29·823	WSW	11	82·8	65·8	93	0·10	14·03	−1·31
Secunderabad	29·717	WNW	4	87·1	73·4	90	0·29	1 ·57	−5·59
Masuliptm..	29·712	WNW	4	86·0	76·1	95	1·02	16·01	−4·22
Bellary	29·782	WNW	12	89·4	74·4	70	...	6·06	−1·66
Cuddapah...	29·751	WNW	..	89·0	76·3	76	0·01	24·10	+7·83
Madras	29·740	SW	8	90·0	75·0	91	0·16	21·63	+9·58
Coimbatore.	29·811	NNW	5	93·4	70·8	77	..	3·08	−1·26
Trichinopoly	29·800	SW	4	95·0	75·9	73	..	9·13	−0·11
Negapatam.	29·785	SW	8	94·0	77·7	74	...	6·04	−2·22
Colombo.....	29·873	WSW	14	86·5	78·5	72	0·02	14·17	−4·83
Aden	29·774	S	14	96·3	85·8	72	..	*0·07	−0·29

*Exclusive of the rainfall on the 9th.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=4·56 (82·36); G. T. H.=3·43 (67·19); St. G. H.=3·55 (68·44); C. P.=3·03 (58·56).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere and Madras, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are easterly at Jhansi, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar, south-easterly at Agra, Cawnpore and Amraoti, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ajmere and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is 4° above the normal at Indore, while the minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in most places. Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (3·03"), about two inches at Malegaon (1·89"), nearly an inch at Bhuj and Masulipatam, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa, Akola Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras. The abnormal chart shows two areas of low pressure—one at about Secunderabad and the other at and about Bangalore and Madras, where the weather is unsettled. The weather is also slightly unsettled to the south of latitude 24° and rain is to be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Pressure has given way briskly in Northern India, and slightly in the Peninsula. Pressure is now very uniform over the whole of Northern India. A shallow depression is shown to-day in Berar and the southern districts of the Central Provinces, which, perhaps, is the continuation of the depression off the Circars coast on Friday last. The disturbance is very feeble and the indraught to it has given light to moderate rain in the West Coast, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, and North Madras; and showers fell in the Deccan, Akola, and Malegaon. Ahmednagar has had one inch of rain. Local showers have fallen in Burma, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, but the rainfall is very light and fairly general. A break obtains in Northern India. Pressure is in slight excess in Northern India, and in moderate defect in the Deccan, hence the tendency at present to showery weather in the Peninsula, and a continuation of partial break in the rains in Northern India.

LATER.

Pressure has given way briskly over the greater part of Northern India and Burma; and slightly in the Peninsula. Pressure is very uniform over the whole of Northern and Central India, but is very slightly lower in Upper Sind and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces than elsewhere. Winds are slight to moderate along the West Coast and the Bengal coast, but are strengthening in Colombo. Some light local showers fall in Northern India and Burma, but a partial break in the rains in Northern India continues. Rainfall due to the Bombay current is somewhat lighter, but there were some moderately heavy falls in Cutch, Khandeish, and Hyderabad. Bombay and Ahmednagar report three inches; Khammamett and Malegaon, two inches. Conditions were practically unchanged during the past twenty-four hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th September.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·698
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·915
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	WNW, NNW, NW, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	255
Fall of Rain	3·24
Total fall during month	6·68
" " year	58·40
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 10th Sept.	0·49

* From midnight to midnight.

In the September number of the *New Review* there will be a couple of articles on the Chino-Japanese situation from different points of view. Sir Edwin Arnold will review the position, and "Nauticus," the well-known naval critic, will consider the naval equipments of the two countries.

Some of the home papers have gone all astray in dealing with the concentration of troops at Lahore during the Viceroy's stay there. One writer speaks of the business as a great camp-of-exercise, and states that Lahore was chosen for the manœuvres because there was no camp there last year. This is, indeed, an odd reason. There are certain places, like Muridki and Attock, which lend themselves to concentration for purposes of exercise, but we have never heard that Lahore is one of these. As every one in India knows the gathering of troops at the capital of the Punjab is to increase the pomp and ceremony of Lord Elgin's first durbar, and there will be no camp-of-exercise there at all, though Lord Frankfort may, at the close of the proceedings, have a field-day just to put the regiments through a few hours' practical work.

NOTICES.

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For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
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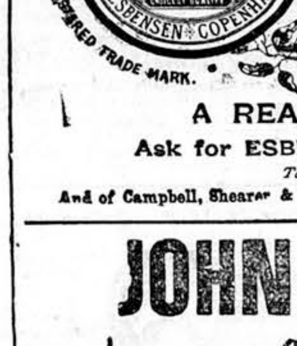
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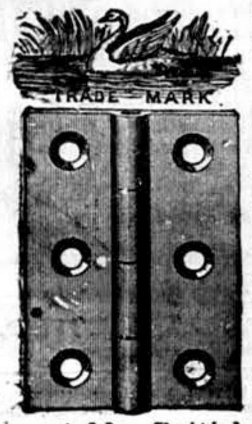


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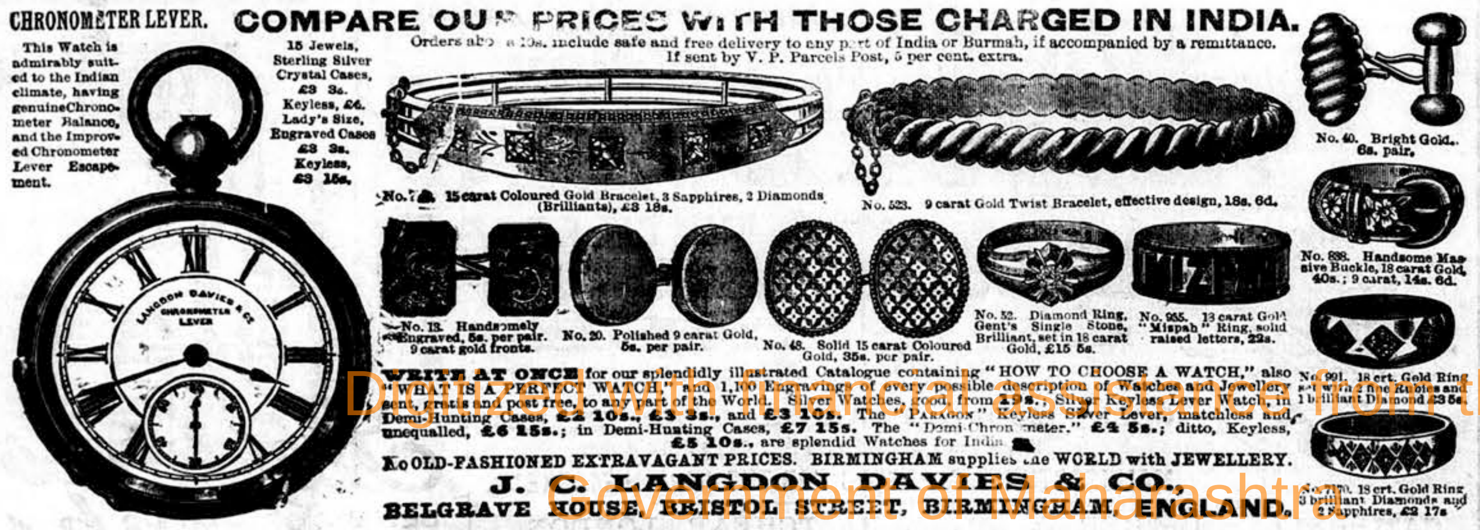
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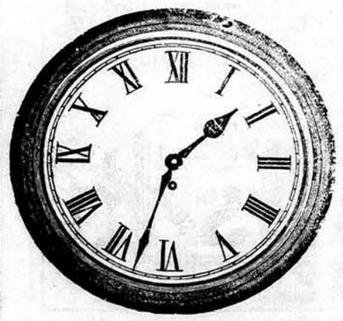
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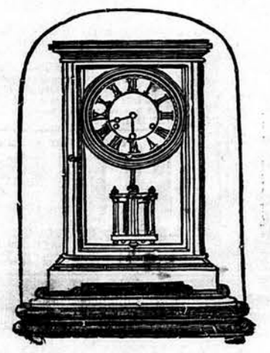
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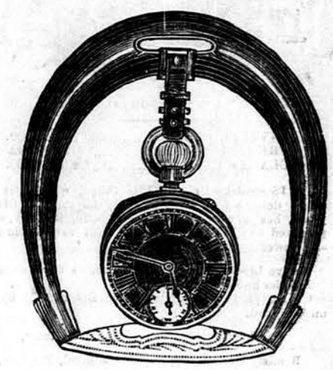
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